LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,657 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1886.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA MARSEILLES, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, GIBRALTAR.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES, 1886.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY
ASSAM	3036	400	W. J. Nantes	16th April.
LOCHBAR	1184	200	M. Mannock	23rd "
M MIRZAPORE	3887	600	R. Harvey	30th "
L HYDASPES	2934	500	G. Scrivenor	7th May.
GWALIOR	2733	500	P. Harris	14th "
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	21st "
				TUESDAY.
M MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	20th "
LANCONA	3128	600	S. F. Cole	1st June.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the latter, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
RAVENNA	3272	700	A. R. Daniell	16th April.
VERONA	3116	600	M. de Horne	30th "
ROBETTA	3502	700	G. W. Brady	14th May.
ROHILLA	3001	700	W. Barratt	28th "

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, April 9, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount. To Marseilles Rs. 20, 10, and 5 extra, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGES, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 25, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six and twelve months, respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First-Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.	
MANILLA	5,000	850	1st May 1886
DOMENICO BALDUINO (late Uhlan)	5,000	850	1st June 1886

Steam-Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 5, 1886.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, VIA CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,500	550	16th April.
POSEIDAN (New)	G. Dousich	6,650	650	3rd May.
BERENICE	G. B. Verona	3,500	550	16th "
AMPHITRITE	B. Gelcich	4,600	650	3rd June.
VORWARTS	F. Andrianich	3,800	500	16th "
TITANIA	G. Mahorcich	4,200	600	3rd July.
ORION	S. Mersa	4,600	550	16th "

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1886.
TITANIA	G. Mahorcich	4,200	600	2nd May

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1886.
THISBE	C. Bechtinger	3,300	450	24th April.
MELPOMENE	M. Garopolich	4,000	460	8th May.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To TRIESTE ..... Rs. 400 } wines extra.
SUEZ ..... " 300 }

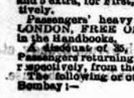
No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, 9th April 1886.

CITY LINE.



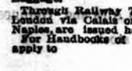
THE first class steamer s s CITY OF KHIOS, 3,246 tons, Commander D. McPHERSON will sail for LIVERPOOL DIRECT on or about 23rd April. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins, Baths, punkhas, &c., with every comfort for passengers.

The City of Khios is known as a favourite passenger steamer from Calcutta, and has very superior accommodation.

For further particulars apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Bombay, 7th April, 1886. Agents.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS LEAVING FOR THE CONTINENT, HAVRE OR ANTWERP.



The magnificent steamship "CAMBODIA," 1,969 tons register, leaving about 22nd inst.

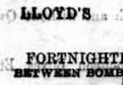
Splendid accommodation for a few passengers.

Apply for lowest rates to the Passenger Agents.

F. WOOLLEY & Co.,
3, Sassoon Buildings, Bombay.

Agents for SUTTON & Co., Foreign Carriers, London.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.



THE following sailing has been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Comdr.	About 1886
CLAN SINCLAIR	3,000	C. E. Darley.	22nd April

To be followed by other first-class Steamers at regular intervals.

This Steamer has excellent accommodation for first-class passengers. The saloon and state room are on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Separate Smoking and Music rooms. This steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess.

The rates of passage money include Steward's fees, bedding, linen, and all Cabin furniture; but do not include Wines and Spirits, which can be purchased on board at moderate rates.

For information as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 29th March, 1886.

THE CITY LINE s.s. CITY OF KHIOS has arrived from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees of Cargo are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their goods without delay.

Matches, oil, acids and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at consignees' risk, and subject to removal to the combustible shed at their expense.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding 16 weight 30 cwt., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by steamer's surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing shed. The undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain Clark will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 8th April, 1886.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 16th April, 1886, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Gulcha Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 12th April (on arrival of outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any other, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 14th April, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Passengers can be moderated on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 9th April, 1886. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT MALTA.

	Capt.	Tons.	H.-P.	On or about
S.S. MERTON HALL	Barnes	4,100	600	25th May.
S.S. BYDAL HALL	Buck	2,700	400	8th June.

Passengers booked Overland to LONDON, via MALTA and NAPLES.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Bombay, 6th March, 1886. Agents.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THESE splendid first class Iron Steamships built on the Clyde expressly for the Indian Service under special survey above the highest class at Lloyds will be despatched as follows:—

CITY OF KHIOS ..... For Liverpool, 27th April.
CITY OF CARTHAGE ..... for Do. 10th May.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried. Two berth Cabins Baths, Punkhas and every comfort for first class passengers. No others taken. Crew entirely European.

Apply to SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY RACES.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

In Stout Sterling Silver Case	Rs. 70
Do. In 18-carat Gold	" 175

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.
HIGHEST CLASS OF WORKMANSHIP PROCURABLE.

In Stout Crystal-faced Case	Rs. 350
Do. In Hunting Case	" 375

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOUBLE-ACTION
HOLBORN GARDEN PUMPS
OR PORTABLE FIRE-ENGINES.

THE best and cheapest article ever introduced; will produce a splendid rain-like spray unequalled for watering flowers in bloom, or throw a continuous stream of water a distance of 40 feet.

Polished Brass, Rs. 5 each, Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TO GYMKHANAS, REGIMENTAL CRICKET CLUBS AND OTHERS.

TREACHER & COMPANY
HAVE ON SALE
CRICKET KIT
Of very superior quality;
(ALSO)
ARCHERY, BADMINTON, LAWN-TENNIS, FOOT-BALL, GOLF, QUOITS, RACKET, AND GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT,
DETAILED PRICED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE NEW PERFECT SEAMLESS
LAWN TENNIS BALL,
Made specially for Messrs. Treacher & Co., is by far the best wear-resisting Tennis Ball yet introduced.

Rs. 12 per doz. Cash.

COLONEL ——, Sec. Lawn-Tennis Club B——, writes:—

We have given your perfect Seamless Lawn-Tennis Balls very careful trial, and have come to the unanimous conclusion that they are far the best Balls we have ever played with. They last from 2½ to 3 times longer than any kind we have used, and are therefore much cheaper.

Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO BE LET, from 1st May next, a very desirable FURNISHED BUNGALOW, in Marine Lines, facing the sea. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st May next, a very desirable and well-known SHOP at the "Bellasis Road," Byculla, occupied by Messrs. D. S. KEMP and Co. for about 20 years as dispensary. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

TO LET, for the present Hot Season, at Mahableshwer, the well known Bungalow "BOHEMIA," former residence of Commander-in-Chief. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

NOTICE

A BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT for first-class people only will be OPENED from the 1st of February, 1886, at Fernwood, Coonoor, Nellgherries, where visitors will find all the comforts of an English home, as far as the country permits. For terms, &c., &c., address

THE PROPRIETRESS,
Fernwood, Coonoor, Nellgherries.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Limited.)

CAPITAL Rs. 15,00,000.

INSURANCE against FIRE effected in any part of India on the most favourable terms. Special advantages offered to insurers in the Island of Bombay. Up-country agents wanted.

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers, Bombay.

MERRYWEATHER & SONS.

FIRE ENGINES, Fire Escapes, Hoses, and appliances of all kinds for extinguishing Fires. Apply to

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

CLARETS.

TREACHER and Co., Limited, would respectfully ask Mess Presidents, Clubs, &c., who are accustomed to obtain their Wines, &c., from Europe direct, to compare the actual gross cost with the Company's price-list; Treacher and Co.'s special advantages in buying largely and dealing direct with the producer lead them to believe that they can supply Wines, etc., at considerably less cost than they can be imported by private consumers, even under the most favourable conditions.

CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.		CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.
10 8	6 0	ST. JULIEN MEDOC. Light with good flavour.	10 8	6 0
10 8	6 0	BORDEAUX. A favourite Wine from the District of Bordeaux.	10 8	6 0
13 8	7 8	PETIT MEDOC. Possesses good body with pleasing flavour.	13 8	7 8
17 0	10 0	SUPERIOR MEDOC. Full-bodied, of high character and flavour.	17 0	10 8
22 0	12 0	CHATEAU LAGRANGE. Soft, delicate, full and fine flavour.	22 0	12 0
27 0	15 0	CHATEAU LAROSE. Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet.	27 0	15 0
33 0	17 8	CHATEAU MARGAUX. Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet.	33 0	17 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.
Illustrated price-lists free on application.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

CLARETS.

BARTON & Co., Limited, beg to invite attention to our SELECTION of CLARETS.

The assortment consists of great diversity of character, and is deservedly popular both with connoisseurs and general consumers.

Per doz. Bottles. Rs. a.		Per doz. Pints. Rs. a.
9 0	PETIT MEDOC (Good useful Household Wine)	5 0
9 8	MEDOC SUPERIOR (Soft Excellent Wine)	5 0
10 0	St. JULIEN (Light Breakfast Wine)	6 0
12 0	St. ESTEPHE } Strongly recommended	7 0
12 8	St. EMILLION } Strongly recommended	7 0
13 0	CHATEAU de FRANCE (Favourite Breakfast Wine)	7 0
15 0	MARGAUT } Highly recommended	8 0
16 0	HAUT CANON } Highly recommended	9 0
17 0	MOUTON ROTHSCHILD (Soft and fully Matured)	9 0
20 0	CHATEAU LEOVILLE } Magnificent Dinner Wine	11 0
22 0	CHATEAU LAFITTE } Magnificent Dinner Wine	12 0
26 0	CHATEAU LA ROSE } Light and Soft with Beautiful Aroma, After Dinner Wine	14 0
28 0	CHATEAU MARGAUX } Light and Soft with Beautiful Aroma, After Dinner Wine	16 0

TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

BARTON & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE, PROVISION, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ROENISCH PIANOFORTES.
Illustrated price-lists free by post.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

INVALIDS' SHERRY.

THE great popularity that has attended the introduction into India of our INVALIDS' PORT has led us to confer with Medical authorities in the selection of a suitable Spanish Wine possessing tonic properties beneficial to Invalids. We have selected a remarkably good Wine which we designate "IMPERIAL SHERRY," because of the exalted favour it receives. We confidently recommend it to dyspeptics, feeling sure that when they taste the Wine they will not be disappointed. We have specially labelled and otherwise protected this Sherry. We ship it in plain white square bottles.

The price is Rs. 30 per case of 1 Dozen, subject to discount for Cash.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

COLLARD & COLLARD PIANOS.
Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

SHOW-ROOM.
No. 42, MEADOW-STREET,
NEXT TO OLD *BOMBAY GAZETTE* OFFICE.

L. HARTMANN & CO.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AMSTERDAM,
MANUFACTURERS OF MIRRORS.

A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT
OF
HANDSOME AND ELEGANT MIRRORS
OF ALL
SIZES AND SHAPES
IN
ARTISTICALLY DESIGNED FRAMES
SUITABLE FOR
DRAWING, DINING AND DRESSING ROOMS,
HOTELS AND CLUBS,
PALACES OF NATIVE RAJAS AND CHIEFS
AND
RESIDENCES OF THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY
OF INDIA.

Rare opportunity for making good bargains as this is the Manufacturers' own Agency.

We are prepared to take orders at our own risk of breakage.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A GOOD WATCH is one of the most remarkable productions of human skill and patience.

WATCH MANUFACTURING being the original branch of our business, in which we have had considerable experience, enables us to render our assistance in aiding our constituents, skilfully to elect the description of a Time-keeper, best adapted to their respective requirements.

Watches are manufactured, and we could sell them in Bombay for 7 or 8 Rupees each, but we prefer to confine ourselves to a thoroughly reliable and honest article, worth the money one spends.

It is always our rule to recommend a purchaser to give the best price he can afford for a watch, if he needs a durable and reliable time-keeper. Mofussil purchasers, on informing us the amount they desire to invest, may rest assured that their orders wil receive the same care and attention as if they were themselves present.

From the immense variety of our Watches always kept in stock, we particularly recommend the following:—

MARCKS & CO.'S Silver hunting 4 plate lever Watch, with compensation balance wheel	Rs. 56
The same Watch in Crystal faced case	" 50
MARCKS & CO.'S Celebrated Campaign Watch of the highest Class	" 35
Do. do. do. Second quality	" 25
Gentlemen's Gold hunting Keyless Watch with Compensation balance wheel	" 250
Do. do. do. Second quality	" 150
Ladies' Gold hunting Watch of high finish	" 120
Do. do. in Crystal faced Case	" 95

Illustrated Catalogue shewing prices of Cheaper Watches free on application.

WATCH REPAIR DEPARTMENT.—Is under the immediate supervision of our Mr. Marck and our staff includes several old and experienced workmen, enabling us to guarantee the most carefull treatment and skilful repair of Clock Watches, Minute and other Repeaters, Chronographs, Calendar Watches, Bird Boxes, etc., etc. Ships' Chronometers carefully adjusted and repaired.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER.

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS.
Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

AMERICAN ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS.
Illustrated price-lists free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

CHAMPAGNE.

WE keep in our Godowns shipments from the undermentioned Houses:—

	Net Cash.
*POMMERY and GREN— Extra Sec	per case Rs. 6 0
*WACHTER & Co.— "Royal Charter," Extra Dry	" " 58 4
PERINET and FILS— Cuvée Réservée, Extra Sec	" " 56 8
HEIDSIECK & Co.— Dry Monopole	" " 60 0
*"RESERVEE CUVEE"— Extra Dry, our own shipping	" " 53 8
MOET and CHANDON— Brut Impérial, very dry	" " 54 0
Extra Superior	" " 53 0
White dry Sparkling Sillery	" " 48 0
FINEST EXTRA DRY— For Invalids, per hamper of 24 half-pints	" " 34 8
*JEAN SIBADEY— Carte Blanche	" " 34 8
*SAUMUR— Finest Sparkling, our own shipping	" " 26 12

Brands marked thus (*) in cases of 2 doz. pints at Rs. 3 per case extra.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
FORT,
BOMBAY.

NEW HAIR-DRESSING SALOON.

MESSRS. THOMAS & COMPANY, beg to inform the Public, that they have opened a FIRST-CLASS HAIR-DRESSING SALOON for LADIES and GENTLEMEN. The best European Hair-Dressers are in attendance.

A large and choice Assortment of Theatrical Wigs, Beards, &c., always kept in Stock or made to order.

Depôt of best London and Parisian Perfumery, Hair-Washes, &c., &c.

THOMAS & COMPANY,
UNDER TAYLOR'S HOTEL, NEAR ORIENTAL BANK, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY ! !

THE MISSING LINK.

KING THEEBAW'S
WORLD-RENOWNED HAIRY FAMILY
FROM MANDALAY.

Visited by Their Excellencies
LORD and LADY DUFFERIN,
Sir FREDERICK ROBERTS,
LORD WILLIAM BERESFORD, &c., &c., &c.

MR. F. ARCHER has at an enormous outlay secured these wonders of creation, pronounced by medical scientists as being, without doubt, "THE MISSING LINK;" they are now *en route* to Europe and America, and it is proposed to allow the Bombay public the opportunity of seeing these extraordinary people previous to their departure.

They may be seen daily from 9 to 12 a.m. and 3 to 7 p.m. on

MONDAY, APRIL 12
TUESDAY, " 13
WEDNESDAY, " 14

AT THE SALOONS OF
SOUNDY & Co., Ld., ESPLANADE ROAD.
ADMISSION Rs. 2.

ABELL, KLAER AND OLMAN'S CIRCUS.

EVERY EVENING at 9 O'CLOCK.
STILL ANOTHER CHANGE OF PROGRAMME,
NOVELTY FOLLOWING NOVELTY
IN RAPID SUCCESSION.

This is not an ADVERTISED CHANGE of PROGRAMME to induce the Public to VISIT the CIRCUS and see precisely the same acts, but a
GENUINE CHANGE.

THIS AFTERNOON, SATURDAY,
9GRAND MATINEE,
For the Convenience of Schools and Families.
Doors open 3-30.
Commence at 4 o'clock.
Children half price.

MONDAY, 12TH INSTANT.
Under the distinguished patronage and in the immediate presence of
SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, BART.,
When a CAREFULLY ARRANGED PROGRAMME will be SELECTED IN HONOUR of the OCCASION.
Box Office now open at Circus Pavilion.

ALFRED THEATRE
(Opposite Bori Bandar Station.)

JUNABAI *vs.* NAVABAI,
OR
WIVES AS THEY WERE
AND
MAIDS AS THEY ARE,
BY
MR. ARDESEER BYRAMJEE PATEL.

The above Social play will be performed by the Members of the ALFRED DRAMATIC COMPANY at the above Theatre on SATURDAY, the 10th April 1886.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 12th instant, on account of the RAMNAVMI HOLIDAY.

THE ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Institution will be held at the School-room, Albert Hall, Esplanade, on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Directors' report and passing the audited accounts made up to 31st March 1886.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JEMSETJEE CURSETJEE CAMA,
Honorary Secretary, Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution.

Bombay, 10th April 1886.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS COMPANY, Ld.,

OPENING OF THE EXTENSION SECUNDERABAD TO WARANGAL.

The Extension of this Railway from Secunderabad to Warangal is now open for traffic of all descriptions.

A Down Mixed Train will run from Hyderabad leaving at 8-15 a.m., Secundersbad at 7-0, Bhowangir at 9-13 a.m., Kazipeta at 12-54 and arriving at Warangal at 1-20 a.m.

An Up Mixed Train will run from Warangal leaving at 2-30 p.m., Kazipett at 3-0, Bhowangir at 7-0, Secunderabad at 9-25, and arriving at Hyderabad at 9-45 p.m.

Information as to rates and fares can be obtained on application at any of the Company's Stations.

W. PENDLEBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Secunderabad, 7th April 1886.

NOTICE.

JAMES PURDEY AND SONS,
GUN AND RIFLE MANUFACTURERS,

BEG to inform Indian Sportsmen that they now supply Guns and Rifles of good workmanship and perfect shooting powers in several qualities at such low cash prices as to compare favourably with any of equal excellence.

Illustrated Lists on application to Dudley House, South Dudley Street, London.

LADIES'
LISLE THREAD HOSE,
BLACK DIAMOND DYE.
From Cash Rs. 2-4 per pair.
CHILDREN'S
LISLE THREAD HOSE,
BLACK DIAMOND DYE.
From Rs. 1-10 per pair.
CHILDREN'S
COTTON HOSE,
BLACK DIAMOND DYE.
From Cash Rs. 1-6 per pair.

WATSON AND Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY

NOTICE is hereby given that the interest and liability of the representatives of POCHAJEE SORABJEE POCHA, late of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, deceased, who carried on business down to the date of his death, the 26th day of July 1884, in PARTNERSHIP with DINSHAW EDULJEE LAM as General Merchants and Commission Agents, at No. 27, Apollo-street, within the Fort of Bombay, under the style and firm of POCHAJEE FRAMJEE & Co., CEASED as from the 1st of Kartik and 19th, of October 1884. All persons indebted to the said firm of Pochajee Framjee & Co. are hereby requested to pay to the undersigned Dinshaw Eduljee Lam the sums due by them, and all persons who have claims against the said firm are hereby requested to send in such claims to the undersigned Dinshaw Eduljee Lam, at No. 27, Apollo-street aforesaid, on or before the 15th day of May 1886 next, after which date no such claims will be entertained.

The business formerly carried on by the said firm has, since the said 19th day of October 1884, been, and will henceforth be, carried on by the said Dinshaw Eduljee Lam on his own account under the style and firm of Pochajee Framjee & Co., at No. 27, Apollo-street aforesaid.

મોતીબાઈ તે પોચાજી ગોરાબજી
પોચાની વીધવા તા૦ વકીલાતન૦

i. e., MOTIBAI, Widow and Executrix of
Pochajee Sorabjee Pocha.
DINSHAW EDULJEE LAM.

JULES VERNE'S.
CELEBRATED NOVELS.
Price 10 as. per vol.

AROUND THE MOON.
AROUND THE WORLD IN 80 DAYS.
BEGUM'S FORTUNE.
BLOCKADE RUNNERS.
CHILD OF THE CAVERN.
DR. OX'S EXPERIMENT.
DICK SANDS, 2 PARTS.
ENGLISH AT THE NORTH POLE.
FIELD OF ICE.
FIVE WEEKS IN A BALLOON.
FLOATING CITY.
FROM THE EARTH TO THE MOON.
FUR COUNTRY 2 PARTS.
GIANT RAFT, 2 PARTS.
GREEN RAY, A ROMANCE OF THE SCOTTISH HIGHLANDS.
HECTOR SERVADOC, 2 PARTS.
JOURNEY TO THE CENTRE OF THE EARTH.
MARTIN PAZ.
MICHAEL STROGOFF, THE COURIER OF THE CZAR, 2 PARTS.
MYSTERIOUS ISLAND, 3 PARTS.
STEAM HOUSE 2 PARTS.
SURVIVORS OF THE CHANCELLOR, 2 PARTS.
THREE ENGLISHMEN AND THREE RUSSIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.
TRIBULATIONS OF A CHINAMAN.
TWENTY THOUSAND LEAGUES UNDER THE SEA, 2 PARTS.
VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD, 3 PARTS.
WINTER AMID THE ICE.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, An. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

MRS. MARTIN, late of Poona, practical Dress-maker and Milliner, 360, Grant-road, Bombay. Ladies Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.—Applications (by letter) for the post of Matron of the Boys' School will be received by the Secretary (Middle Colaba) up to the 13th April.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-row.

WANTED.—A QUALIFIED COMPOUNDER. Apply TREACHER & Co., Ld., Byculla.

FOR SALE.—Small fast-sailing YACHT, lateen rigged, 6½ tons. Apply, "ALPHA," care of this paper.

ICE CREAMS, Water Ices, Souffle a la Cream, Cakes, Biscuits, &c. Forbes Street, Fort.—W. I. ESSAL.

TO LET, in Hornby Row, ground-floor rooms with kitchen for shop or godown. Apply to NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE, 100, Meadows-street.

A LADY wishes to recommend a Superior English NURSE for the journey to England. Apply Major BANKS, 7th Dragoon Guards, Mhow.

AT BENNETT'S AUCTION—"KUMMEL" Bay Pony, quiet to ride, regularly hunted, excellent fencer, the property of S. RIDDLE, Esq.

WANTED, for one or two hours every day, a Hindoo B. A. or F. E. A. who has a good command in English. Apply by letter to "C. N.," care of this paper.

TO-DAY—ICES, Almonds, Vanilla, Pine-apple and Appricot; also Wines, Spirits, and do you want good Mocha Coffee? Try ½ lb. at the VIENNA CONFECTIONER, Church-gate-street.

WANTED a Portuguese BARMAN, one that will make himself generally useful. Salary according to qualification. Apply with some one's recommendation at Royal Hotel, Mazagaon.

WANTED a Gentleman with Rs. 15 to Rs. 25,000 to join in a LUCRATIVE BUSINESS in Burmah. Only Principals need apply. Highest references given and required. Apply to C., care of this paper.

FLOWER VASES in great variety from annas 8 each. Majolica Vases from Re. 1. Table Ornaments, choice collection, from annas 6 each; everything cheap. Inspection earnestly solicited.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

TO-DAY'S ICES. Pistachio and Raspberry Creams, Rose-water Ice. Ham, Bacon and Cheese, ans. 12 per lb.; Cooked Ham, Rs. 2 per lb.; Wines and Spirits Wholesale and Retail.—MORENAS & Co., General Merchants.

MATHERAN PARBUL HOUSE, TO BE LET, for this season. Apply to J. X. PINTO.

TO BE LET, a Splendid SHOP in Church-gate-street, Fort. Apply to M. H. MAJU, at the Tea Emporium.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

A DOG-CART, FOR SALE, price, Rs. 330, or will be sold according to valuation. Apply to "300," Office of this paper.

KIDD and SHADBOLT'S "SPADE BRAND" WHISKY, as used at the Clubs. Sole Importers, PHIPSON and Co.

GENTLEMEN'S ANGOLA SUITS, neat checks and plaids, Rs. 25. Guaranteed fit and workmanship. The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Fort.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance; postage extra.

THE CYCLOSTYLE is generally acknowledged the best copying machine. 2,000 copies are thrown off at once in black ink.—AT STEWARD & Co.

FOR SALE, 6 horse-power PORTABLE ENGINE and 4 inch centrifugal pump, both in good order. Apply Machine Exchange Co., 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

E F G H WHISKY, the first shipment of this very superior old whisky has just arrived. Price Rs. 27 per dozen.—Apply EWART, LATHAM & Co.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

SWAINE and ADENEY.—Just received by the well known makers, riding, driving and hunting Whips.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CALLIAN MOTEE & Co., MILLINERS and DRESSMAKERS, beg to notify that they have opened a Dress-making Establishment at Matheran from this day.

"VICTORESS" COOKING-STOVES, with pots, pans, and piping, complete. No. 6, Rs. 80. No. 7, Rs. 100.
J. NEUBERG, Meadow-street, Bombay.

COOK.—WANTED CHIEF COOK for the Ripon Club. Liberal Salary to a really good man.—Apply with Certificates to the MANAGER on the Club premises.

HAVE a trial of diseases of horses as Farcy, Bursaby Lameness, &c., at Byculla Veterinary Stables, to MOOSLA, and also every kind of Shoeing done, opposite Kemp and Co.

HAIR CUTTING SALOON.—Francis and Fucile, No. 38, Meadow-street, Bombay. Every requisite for toilet from the best markets in Europe. Saloons elegantly fitted up.

IF you like to save your money in clothes, always go to the undersigned, where you will surely get good things for little money. Please try once.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., Hummum Street.

MATHERAN.—The large and new-built well-furnished BUNGALOW, "Cragie Burn," is TO BE LET for the hot season, 1886. Apply to DADABHOY HORMUSJEE & Co., near *Times of India* Office.

GOODS of every description, purchased at the lowest market prices, and promptly forwarded to all parts of India. Commission very moderate. KANNY & Co., General Agents, Rampart-row.

DRAUGHTSMAN WANTED who can draw from sketches and trace neatly. One used to mechanical engineering preferred. State experience to "THE SQUARE," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ACCOUNTANT and CORRESPONDENCE CLERK WANTED. Smart, energetic young man, European preferred. State experience and references to "CASH BOX," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MR. J. RODRIGUES CHICO, Civil Engineer, may be consulted in his Office, in Oak Lane, Fort, behind Macropolo, from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m., and at any other time in his house at Paydownee Road, Khadak.

FOR SALE, Portable Engines by Clayton and Shuttleworth; Horizontal and Vertical Engines, Boilers and Steam Hoists by Shanks and Sons, from 4 to 20 H.P. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

MATHERAN.—Visitors to Matheran need not bring stores as Bhapurjee and Nansbhoy obtain supplies direct from London and sell at Bombay prices. Everything guaranteed fresh and best. Send for Price-list.

THE MUIR MILLS Co., Ld., Cawnpore, have always on hand a well assorted stock of tents of superior style and finish. For illustrated catalogues, estimates, and other particulars, apply to The Managing Director.

PIANOS: from 180. The undersigned have been appointed Agents for India of The London Music Publishing Company's new, cheap and good Pianos so much praised in the last Inventions Exhibition. F. FISCHER & CO., Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay.

THE well-known FITZGERALD HOTEL is RE-OPENED; old premises has been remodelled, and a new building open on all sides has been added. Wines and table first-class.—NOWROJEE JAMSETJEE, Proprietor, Fitzgerald Hotel.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS GUIDE.—Issued on the first of every month, containing TIME and FARE TABLES of RAILWAY, STEAM, and DAK COMPANIES, with all information for travellers in India, with COLOURED MAP of INDIA. Annas 8. Postage free.

WANTED for Khoja Khan Mahomed Habibbhoy's Anglo-Vernacular School an experienced HEAD MASTER and 12 ASSISTANTS to teach English, Gujrati, Persian, and Commercial Classes. Graduates and Undergraduates preferred. Salaries ranging from Rs. 150 to Rs. 20 per month. Apply with testimonials to Mr. REHEMOOBHOY HUBIBBHOY, Khoja Mohola, Mandvie.

TEMPLETON'S celebrated NEILGHERRY TEAS. Pekoe, Re. 1-6 per lb; Pekoe Somchong, Re. 1-2; Mixed, Re. 1-4; Gunpowder, Re. 1-8.—PEARSE, Apollo-Street.

NEW DICTIONARIES for Civil and Military Officers and students of colleges, Persian and English. Royal 8 vo. sized, 668 pages, containing upwards of 36,000 classic and 4,000 modern Persian words. Price Rs. 15. Its reverse part English and Persian containing 3,000 English and 50,000 Persian words and idioms of frequent occurrence. Price, Rs. 10. To be had from the compiler Maulvi Fazli Ali, Regimental Munshi of the 4th King's Own Regiment, main street, Camp Poona, and his brother Munshi Mohamed Baker, Secretary to Turkish Consul-General, Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay, on Cash payment or per V. P. P.

SALES BY AUCTION.

GREAT
STOCK-TAKING SALE
AT THE
HUMMUM-STREET, NO. 1,
OF
THE MAGNET [GRAND BAZAAR,
THIS AND FOLLOWING DAYS.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOW-STREETS.

SALE of remaining Shop Furniture of China Depository Shop at No. 30, Apollo-street.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above place by order of C. A. TURNER, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of Bezonjee Pestonjee Kharas (who carried on business under the name of Pestonjee Cowasjee Kharas), now an insolvent, the remaining lot No. 3057, consisting of—

SHOP FURNITURE—Show cases, cupboards, sets of tables, writing tables, blackwood and cane chairs, whatnots, clock, packing cases, copying press, treasury chest, &c.

Sale of valuable Arab Horses at Bhendy Bazaar Stable of Arab Abdool Razak Doobechal (an Insolvent) on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the abovementioned Bhendy Bazaar Stable, by order of C. A. TURNER, Esq., Official Assignee, High Court, and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of In re Arab Abdoorrazak Doobechal, a dealer and broker of Arab Horses, now an Insolvent, consisting of 7 young Arab Horses (2 white and 2 scorroung or chesnut, 1 grey or subas, 1 big grey, and 1 iron grey), also whole of the furniture in the stable, such as chairs, tables, clock, tubs, benches, grain boxes, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 10th April, 1886.

JOHN AND COMPANY.
No. 8, APOLLO-STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. JOHN and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No 4, Hummum Street, Fort, the surplus stock-in-trade of a merchant proceeding to England, the same comprises fancy floral albums, ladies' plush photo frames and bags, China fans, ladies' companions, small magical boxes, rich flower vases, and a choice collection of best perfumery, fancy hanging and table lamps, rich large gilted frame mirrors, handsome large gilted frame oil painting pictures, clocks, &c., a large assortment of ready-made clothes and shirts, kid gloves, ladies' ulsters, collars and cuffs, hats, Parsee long coats, neckties, trimmed and untrimmed hats and bonnets, flowers and feathers in different colours (for milliners), toys, dolls, trunks, courier and school bags, &c., and few articles of furniture belonging to the shop, such as glass door cupboards, show case, writing table, chairs, &c., &c.

The property is on view.

JOHN & CO.

Bombay, 10th April, 1886.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
BRAKE BLOCKS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 26,000 Teakwood BRAKE BLOCKS. Tenders must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for Brake Blocks," and delivered at the Agent's Office, Bombay Terminus, by 1 p. m. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 28th April, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Each Tender must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 500, or the Tender will not be received.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Forms of specification can be obtained, and templates seen at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 7th April, 1886.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

Fixed Deposits received to a Limited extent on the following terms :—

5 / 5½ / 5 / 3½ } per cent per annum subject to } 18 months / 12 " / 9 " / 6 " } notice of withdrawal.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.

9, Elphinstone Circle.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY COMPANY, Ld.

1. TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of the Gwalior-Jhansi section of the Indian Midland Railway, a length of about 60½ miles. Forms of tender and printed copies of the specification and conditions of contract, together with a Schedule of Rates, to be filled in by intending contractors, can be had on application to the undersigned.

2. No application for forms of Tender will receive attention unless accompanied by a Government Promissory or Currency Note for Rs. 1,000 as earnest money to be returned in the event of the Tender not being accepted.

3. Tenders must reach the Agent's Office, Jhansi, not later than the 26th April, 1886.

4. The Agent and Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

A. C. CREGEEN.
Agent and Chief Engineer, Indian Midland Railway.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LD.

ધી મદ્રરાજ ઇનાઇટેડ સપીનીગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 12th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on Saturday, the 10th April, 1886, at 2 P.M., at the registered Office of the Company, No. 3 Tamarind Lane, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business, viz :—

1st. To pass and confirm the Audited Accounts and Balance-sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1885.

2nd. To declare a Dividend.

3rd. To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are elegible for re-election.

4th. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors.

ધી૦ મુલજી જેઠાની કું૦

i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 22nd March, 1886.

N. B.—The Transfer Books of the above Company will be closed from 23rd March to 10th April, 1886, both days inclusive.

JOHN FLEMING & Co., BOMBAY.

(London House—Fleming, Wilson & Co.).
HAVE in stock at present, or on the way out,
6 & 8 H.-P. HORIZONTAL FIXED ENGINES,
4, 10 & 12 H.-P. PORTABLE ENGINES,
PRIESTMAN'S DREDGERS.
COMBINED FLOUR MILLS with French Burr Stone 42 inches diameter.
8 feet MORTAR GRINDING MILLS.
HAND POWER MORTAR MIXING MACHINES.
PICKAXES, HOES and PLATELAYERS' BEATERS of highest quality.
STEEL & FILES, by THOS. JOWITT & SONS.
METALLIC FIRE-ENGINES for 8 men.
DOUBLE BARREL LIFT & FORCE PUMPS.
CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS, 3, 4, 6 and 8 inch.
DIRECT ACTING STEAM PUMPS.
MANILLA HEMP-COVERED BESSEMER STEEL WIRE ROPE.
WOULDHAM Co.'s PORTLAND CEMENT.
CALVERT'S 15 per cent. CARBOLIC DISINFECTING POWDER.
CALVERTS "SOLUBLE CRESOL."
CHARLTON SILICATE PAINTS.
STEEL BARB FENCING WIRE.
HORSE-SHOE NAILS of best Swedish Iron.
NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES CO.'S DYNAMITE and BLASTING GELATINE, DETONATORS, &c.
Estimates prepared for all classes of Railway Materials, Water Supply, &c. &c.

SHAIKADAM ESOOFBHOY AND COMPANY,
REMOVED TO 9, FORBES STREET, FORT.

ALL kinds of MACHINERY for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Paper and Oil Mills imported from Europe and a large and varied stock of ENGINES, BOILERS, LATHES, DRILLING MACHINES, CART-WEIGHING MACHINES, COTTON-GINS and OPENERS, ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.

New ENGINES and BOILERS now in STOCK.

Eight horizontal high-pressure Engines with expansion valves from 10 to 25 H.P.

Two Boilers, all steel, 22' and 24' by 5'-9" for 80 and 90 lbs. working pressure respectively.

One Lancashire Boiler, all steel, 26' by 6'-6" for 100 lbs. working pressure.

The following engines are very little used, being in perfectly good condition and nearly new.

One Beam Engine by Sir Wm. Fairburn diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 5', complete with spur and pinion.

One horizontal Pumping-Engine, can be worked either as condensing or non-condensing, diam. of cylinder 20" and stroke 4'.

Other second-hand Engines and Boilers of various capacity and pressure also in stock.

SOLE AGENTS
FOR
F. REDDAWAY & Co.'s
PATENT CAMEL-HAIR BELTING and EGYPTIAN COTTON-BELTING, both in stock, of different sizes. The Camel-hair Belting, especially for Main Driving, &c., in Cotton Mills and out-door use, is light, very strong, little stretch, fit for high speeds not influenced by heat or steam, will run in water. The Cotton Belting excellent for hot climates. CHEAP and STRONGER than Leather.
HIGHEST AWARD, SILVER MEDAL,
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.
Sales to date over 3,500,000 feet.
ALSO SOLE AGENTS
FOR
THE UNITED ASBESTOS COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE STANLEY REECE PATENT ICE-MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES.
JOHN TULLIS'S LEATHER BELTING.
CHEAPEST in the MARKET. Samples may be seen on application.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBT.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BANK, the PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and the GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 12th instant, on account of the RAMNAVMI HOLIDAY.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 5th April, 1886.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.
IGATPURI HOTEL.

THE NEW CATERER of the Igatpuri Government Travellers' Bungalow has a spare Bungalow comfortably furnished and commanding a fine view, in a healthy and breezy situation on Church Hill at Igatpuri, specially prepared for visitors to this delightful Hill Station, only 85 miles from Bombay, and within easy distance of the Railway Station. Terms moderate. Apply to

COWASJEE NANABHOY.

P. S.—This Hotel will be opened on 1st March, 1886.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½-lb. Packets, by Grocers, labelled thus :—
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S HOCOLATE ESSENCES.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS,
LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
EXPORT AGENTS.
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street, London.
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London.
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London.
SANGER and SONS, Oxford-street, London
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co. Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON an 1 Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARBIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT.
MASCURINE and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. The PRINCE of WALES,
K.G., K.G.C.S.I.

SIMPSON & CO.,
COACH-BUILDERS AND HARNESS-MAKERS, MADRAS,
ESTABLISHED 1840.

SIMPSON & Co. respectfully invite the attention of their Constituents and the Public of Bombay to their large collection of Carriages finished and in progress at their extensive Show-rooms in Madras. S. and Co.'s great experience gives them a perfect knowledge of the requirements of the European and Native Communities. Their Carriages, built by the most skilful workmen, of the finest materials, the woodwork being entirely of the best seasoned Indian grown Timber, and under direct European Supervision, after lengthened trial in every part of India, have been proved to stand our varying climate infinitely better than European imported Carriages, while S. and Co.'s prices, taking into consideration cost of freight, charges, etc., will bear very favourable comparison with the latter. S. and Co. devote special attention to Light Carriages of every description, suitable for and within the power of a single Arab or Australian, and would mention their Miniature Broughams. S. and Co.'s improved Victoria Phaetons seated comfortably for four persons. Their registered Landaulette Broughams, the latter forming a complete open and close carriage. The change in this can be instantly effected by a Lady, even while the carriage is in motion. This also applies to their Landaus. The latest designs in miniature and full-sized Canoe and the new very fashionable Sociable Barouche. The new Empress and Viceroy Phaetons, fitted with patent lever brakes and shifting coach-seats. Mail and Stanhope Phaetons convertible to Wagonettes. Messrs. S. and Co. have made a speciality in Two-wheeled Dog-Carts in all shapes suited for horses and ponies. Buggies, hung on C and under Springs and as Stanhope Gigs, C and under Spring Station Carriages, as finished to the order of H. H. the Nizam, the Maharajah of Mysore, etc., and other Princes. S. and Co. would notice their Specialities in four-in-hand Mail Coach Drags, built specially light for India as supplied to the "Hyderabad Club" and to H. H. the Nizam, etc., etc. Regimental and other Drags in all the new designs for four-in-hand driving.

Drawings and estimates sent on application.

S. and Co.'s Harness Department is replete with Harness suitable for any description of Carriage, and includes every requisite for the Coach House and Stable.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Criminal Sessions, High Court, 10 a.m.
Bombay Ramblers, Bandstand, 4 p.m.
Band, B B and C I Ry Vols, Mechanics, Institute, Parel, 5-30 p.m.
Meeting, Student's L. and S. Society, Framji C. Institute, 5-30 p.m.
Band, G I P Ry Vols, Victoria Gardens' 5-45 p.m.
Band, R York Regt, Apollo Bunder, 6-30 p.m.
Circus, 9 p.m.
Alfred Theatre, 9 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived yesterday :—Arabia (s), from Busreh.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Burmah (s), for K. Coast and Karrachee; Peshawur (s), London, &c.; Inchulva (s), Dunkirk; Othello (s), Hull; and Otway Tower (s), Kurrachee.

HINDOO FAIR.—A fair will be held in honour of the temple of Shri Ramchandraji, Bhooleshwar, on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday next.

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in goods traffic for the week ending 20th March 1886 was 45,489 maunds, and in money Rs. 32,916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Knight of St. Patrick and Sheikh entered, and the s.s. Peshawur, Regius, Kangra, Inchulva, and Othello left the dock yesterday.

LOST.—Annooprow Dhirijram, living on the Kalbadevie Road, reported having dropped a purse containing Rs. 45 in currency notes and a few annas, while at the Bhooleshwar market on Thurday last.

ARREST OF DEFAULTERS.—Constable McCubbin arrested three Marines of H. M.'s ship Baccbante on Thursday evening, who had overstayed their leave, and placed them on board of that vessel, for which he received the usual reward.

THE UNDERGRADUATES' ASSOCIATION.—The members of the Association meet to-day in the hall of the Money School, to adopt a memorial to the Senate representing the views of the undergraduates on the question of the P. E. examination in connection with the Medical College.

EXTORTION BY A SEPOY.—Ramjee Sukoojee, a sepoy who was charged with attempting to extort money from the boatmen at Mody Bay a short time ago, was yesterday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper and fined Rs. 50, with the alternative of one month's rigorous imprisonment.

SUNKERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the last month was 1,838. Of these 582 were new admissions, consisting of 219 Hindoos, 291 Musalmans, 45 Parsees, 23 Christians, and 5 of other castes. The average daily attendance was 59·29.

MUSIC AT PAREL.—The band of the B. B. and C. I. R. Volunteers will play the following programme of music at the Mechanics' Institute, Parel, at 5 p. m :—

March	Souvenir	E. Hare.
Overture	Light Cavalry	Lampe.
Valse	Manolo	Waldteufel.
Selection	Patience	Sullivan.
Quadrille	Fair Cambria	Prideaux.
Serenade	Quand tu chantes	Gounod.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, at the Victoria Gardens, at 5-45. :—

March	When the fair land of Poland	E Newton
Overture	French Comedy	Koler Bela.
Valse	Les Sirenes	Waldteufel
Selection	The Pirates of Penzance	A Sullivan
Mazurka	Asalea	Faust.
Galop	Dhock un Dhurrish	W Clark

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the East York Regiment at the Apollo Bunder, at 6-30 p. m. :—

March	Eyes Front	C. Godfrey.
Overture	Haydee	Auber.
Selection	Le puits d'Amour	Balfe.
Valse	Mon Ami	Gossner.
Chorus and Cavatina from Opera	Belisario	Donizetti.
Serenade	Quand tu chantes	Gounod.

THE ALFRED DRAMATIC COMPANY.—This company perform to-night at their own theatre a new social play in Gusarati, composed by Mr. Ardeshir B. Patel and entitled the "Old Girl and the New." This is the fifth piece which Mr. Patel has put forward, and we are sure it will have a successful run among native play-goers.

A BREACH OF THE LIQUOR LICENSE.—Pallonjee Hormusjee, a liquor shopkeeper opposite the Northbrook Gardens at Trimbuck Purushram Street, and his servant named Marooty Dhondee, were yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of committing a breach of the eighth condition of the liquor license granted to accused No. 1. They were each fined Rs. 7.

STREET ACCIDENT.—A Hindoo woman, named Cumlee, was accidentally injured at Warden Road on Thursday, by being knocked down by a horse ridden by Miss Searle shying at a 38-in gun that was being moved along that road. The woman had her collar bone fractured, and was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she was attended to, and subsequently allowed to go to her house at Worlee.

DEATH FROM SCALDS.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Old Sonapore Lane, on the body of a Parsee female child, aged 20 months, named Motebai, the daughter of Hirjibhoy Merwanjee. On Wednesday evening while the child was playing about near a fireplace, she accidentally upset a chatty of boiling water upon herself. She died from its effects on Thusday. A verdict of accidental death from scalds was recorded.

THE ASSAULT ON A PENSIONER.—The case in which a European pensioner, Mr. Robson, charged six municipal scavengers with assaulting him, was resumed yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper. The facts of this case appeared yesterday. The accused in their defence said that the complainant commenced the assault on them, and what they did was in self-defence. His Worship convicted the first three accused and sentenced them to one month's rigorous imprisonment each, the rest being discharged.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The Hon. Mr. Justice Scott presides at the second Criminal Sessions of the High Court which commences this morning. There are in all five cases committed by the Presidency Magistrates for trial, implicating five prisoners, four of whom are Hindoos and one Mahomedan. There is one case of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, one of being in possession of instruments for counterfeiting coins, two of criminal breach of trust, and one of theft. Two of the cases have been committed by Mr. Cooper, one by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., and two by Mr. Ryan. The following is a summary of the calendar:—(1) Yocoob Ismail, committed by Mr. Ryan, for theft. (2) Jalla Vijanand, committed by Mr. Cooper, for being in possession of instruments for counterfeiting coins. (3) Budridas Ram Sukh, committed by Mr. Cooper, for criminal breach of trust as a servant. (4) Ambalal Haribhai, committed by Mr. Ryan, for crim nal breach of trust, dishonest misappropriation of property, and abetment of the offences. (5) Sewnarayen, Narayen, committed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, for culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

DISTURBANCE AT A MAHOMEDAN BURIAL GROUND.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Mr. Davar appeared before Mr. C. P. Cooper on behalf of his client, a butcher named Kajeebhoy Tyebbhoy, and applied for a summons against Syud Meya and Ismail, the custodians of the Mahomedan cemetery near the Marine Lines, charging them with assault and dishonouring the dead. The complainant said that his nephew, named Esaub Imaum, died on the 6th instant; that night, at about 11 o'clock, he and a few friends took the body to the cemetery and put it down in the enclosure to perform the usual ceremonies. The two accused came up, and taking charge of the bier containing the remains of the deceased, threw it out of the enclosure, and otherwise treated the body with great indignity. They had also prevented the grave-diggers from digging a grave in the plot of ground which belonged to the family by right of purchase, and when the friends of the deceased attempted to dig the grave themselves, the accused set upon them also. After a dispute which continued for about four hours, the accused had to content themselves with burying their dead outside their own ground. The magistrate granted the application, and ordered the summons to issue.

SETTING FIRE TO A HOUSE.—Dhondi kom Bapoo, a Maratha woman, owing to frequent quarrels with her husband, set fire to and burnt down his house, along with the property it contained, at Poona. She was committed to the Sessions Court by Khan Saheb Kanga, Mamlatdar of Haveli. The case was decided by Mr. Candy, Sessions Judge, on Tuesday. The accused, who was convicted on her own confession, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. —*Deccan Times.*

THE WANOWRI MURDER CASE.—The Sessions Judge, not concurring in the verdict of the jury, that the accused Pesa bin Nandi was guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, submitted the proceedings and papers in the case for the orders of the High Court of Bombay, adding that, in his opinion, the accused was guilty of murder, and that he, therefore, be sentenced to death, and that sanction should be accorded for his execution in terrorem at the Limes of the 25th N. I. —*Ibid.*

THE MUNGULDAS NATHOOBHOY APPEALS.

THE hearing of the appeals from the decision of Mr. Justice Scott in regard to the suit instituted by Jugmohundas Mungulda for the partition of the ancestral property in the possession of his father, Sir Mungulda Nathoobhoy, was commenced yesterday at the High Court before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Bayley. The following counsel appeared in the case: the Hon. F. L Latham, the Advocate-General, for the plaintiff; Mr. Farran, Mr. Macpherson, and the Hon. K. T. Telang for the first defendant; Mr. Lang for the second and third defendants, the last named retiring from the proceedings until the question of costs is argued.

The following are the principal grounds of the appeal made by the plaintiff:—That the learned judge erred in holding that according to Hindoo law self-acquired property devised by a Hindoo to his son is in the hands of such son self-acquired and not ancestral property. That the learned judge ought to have held that the property acquired by a Hindoo from his father is of the nature of ancestral property whether the same be acquired by descent or devise. That the Court ought to have held and declared that all property, with its accumulations and accretions, acquired by Sir Mungulda under the will of his father, Nathoobhoy Ramdas, is ancestral property in his hands and liable to partition, and that the plaintiff's interest therein is to the extent of a one-fourth share. That his Lordship ought to have decreed a partition of all the ancestral property which has come into the possession of Sir Mungulda, and of all accumulations and accretions thereof and thereto, all just allowances being made in favour of Sir Mungulda in respect of alienations or expenditure for proper family purposes. Sir Mungulda Nathoobhoy has also appealed from Mr. Justice Scott's decision. It is stated that the learned judge was wrong in holding that the share received by Sir Mungulda on partition of his great grandfather's estate was received as ancestral property. The said share had come into Sir Mungulda's hands as moveable property. It is contended that the learned judge was wrong in holding that the plaintiff was entitled to partition of the immoveable and moveable property now in Sir Mungulda's hands during his life time and against his will; that his Lordship was wrong in holding that the plaintiff was entitled to partition of the accretions and accumulations of the ancestral property acquired by the first defendant prior as well as subsequent to the birth of the plaintiff; that the judge ought not to have allowed the plaintiff to claim maintenance in this suit; that his Lordship was wrong in directing the Commissioner to take an account of the ancestral property which had come into Sir Mungulda's possession, and that the Court ought not to have decreed in any event any account other than that of what ancestral property was in his possession at the time the suit was brought.

The Advocate-General said there were appeals presented both by the plaintiff and the first defendant, each objecting to certain parts of the decree. He suggested as the most convenient course that he should open the case generally, dealing principally with the points he objected to, and touching somewhat legally on the defendant's case. All the points were rather bound up together springing out of the same law—the law of property and partition. Their Lordships no doubt had an impression as to the general character of the case.

Mr. Justice Bayley: I have read the judgment.

The Chief Justice: But I have not.

The Advocate-General proceeded to explain that the Court would not be much troubled as to the facts of the case. At the hearing in the Court below the property was for the purpose of a judgment divided into certain convential classes according to the sources from which it had sprung, but no attempt was made to ascertain what property fell into the particular classes. There was, of course, a general opinion as to the comparative bulk of the property in each class, but the question was left for inquiry before the Commissioner. There was an important controversy in the lower Court, and a large quantity of evidence was taken on a particular custom which was alleged by the defendant to apply to the Bania community, or at any rate to the great mass of the Gujrati Banias, and more particularly to that section of the caste to which the parties in the place belong, the Kapole Banias. This evidence occupied by far the greater part of the time devoted to the former hearing, but from the form in which the papers in the appeal were printed, all the evidence relating to the question of custom having been omitted, Mr. Latham understood that no argument would be addressed to their Lordships on that point, and that it would be admitted the Kapole Banias were regulated by the ordinary Hindoo law.

Mr. Farran: As we have not printed the evidence of custom, I take it we cannot ask your Lordships to go into the question of custom except as to costs?

The Advocate-General continued that the plaintiff in the case was the youngest son of Sir Mungulda Nathoobhoy, the first defendant, who was really the antagonist of the plaintiff, though the other two defendants were the second and third sons of Sir Mungaldas. For these Mr. Lang appeared in the lower Court, but they took no part in the dispute. They put in a long statement in which these sons went half on one side and half on the other, agreeing with the plaintiff in alleging that all the property in the hands of their father was ancestral, and siding with the first defendant in not seeking an immediate partition of that property. The second and third sons had been content to leave the issue of the case to the arguments and the evidence, and, in consideration of certain immediate advantages, had agreed to defer any claim to partition until their father's death. The Mungulda family already had a vast experience of litigation, and the large book before their Lordships was to be accounted for by the effect of the proceedings in two suits almost concurrent, having been put in evidence in the lower Court to show the whole state of the family and the devolution of their property. It would probably be agreed as to the result of these proceedings which their Lordships would not therefore have to go through these proceedings with any great care. The Advocate-General then traced the pedigree of the family to its founder, Rookji Danji, who seemed to be the first of its members who came to Bombay. Manidas Rookji, who died as far back as 1792, was the first who made a will. The purport of this document was explained by counsel, who remarked that it commenced, "In the name of God, Amen," and from its bad English seemed to have been written by some one in the bazaar. (Laughter.) Manidas was a man of substance when he died, and had five sons, but the property concentrated eventually in Ramdas, who died in 1843, leaving an only son, the first defendant. Sir Munguldas, the Advocate-General remarked, was still alive despite the melancholy remarks made on the subject of his ill-health by the learned counsel who appeared on his behalf in the Court below. The devolution of the property was then traced by counsel in detail. The history of the property derived from Manidas, according to the counsel's contention, clearly showed the value of each of the five shares under the partition of 1852 to have been Rs. 2,32,000, and this was the measure of Manidas's estate in the hands of the first defendant. No doubt there had been very large subsequent accretions. The property devised by Ramdas, which counsel next dealt with, was quite distinct from that bequeathed by Manidas. Ramdas died in 1808, and a few days before his death made his will, in which he made no attempt to deal with the property received from Manidas. In 1832 a period of litigation seemed to have broken out in the family, which was eventually terminated in 1848, when the representatives of Madhowdas paid to the executors of Nathoobhoy in discharge of the claims against Madhowdas the sum of Rs. 2,12,620. It seemed to be the fate of men in these days, observed the Advocate-General, never to see the end of any litigation begun by them. Nathoobhoy died in 1843, and in 1849 the transfer of the property of Ramdas was made to Sir Mungulda, who also received two lakhs more from the executors of Davidas after the defeat in the appeal to the Privy Council. The Court would have some idea of the mass of property with which they were concerned:—Rs 2,30,000 coming from Manidas; Rs 4,12,000 moveable property from Ramdas and all his immoveable property, and besides that whatever was self-acquired by Nathoobhoy whose will was the last with which Mr. Latham said he had to deal. This was the most important of all the wills, being the only one in which Sir Mungulda inherited directly. All Nathoobhoy declared there was that his son Munguldas was to be master after his death of all his estates and belongings with certain legacies and important restrictions which were bad in law. The will seemed to have been a declaration of what was the law apart from any law whatever, and then followed a list of particulars. The Advocate-General thought that all this immoveable property would have been Ramdas's property transferred to him. Their Lordships would see that this was as important a case as was ever brought into Court, whether they regarded the immense amount of property that was to be dealt with, or the importance of the questions of Hindoo law. In reply to the Chief Justice, the Advocate-General said he thought Mr. Justice Scott at one part of the case had entirely failed to comprehend the arguments addressed to him, and had gone on a point which counsel had urged had nothing to do with the case, whatever the application of the English law. He also thought Mr. Justice Scott had not quite comprehended the earlier decision of the Court, but had swallowed whole the point which was really that in dispute, and had said he (Mr. Scott) had no doubt if a Hindoo took by devise he took as self-acquired property. He might say at once that there was a catena in authority in the decisions of the High Courts of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay all to the same effect that property taken by devise was taken as ancestral property; there was not one decision the other way. Such was the history of the family and the pleadings. The decree declared the plaintiff to an immediate partition of all ancestral property in the hands of Sir Munguldas, whether moveable or immoveable, but that defendant's property which came from the great grandfather Manidas was ancestral, whether moveable or immoveable, but found against the plaintiff that the property which came from Ramdas and Nathoobhoy was not ancestral but self-acquired in Mungulda's hands. These were the vital points of the decree. He should have to attack the decree where Mr. Justice Scott held that the property which came to Sir Mungulda under the various wills should be self-acquired and not ancestral. That was his great point, and he should support his contention by several reasons. The second point on which he should impugn the decree was as to the costs, but in all the other points he should support it.

The judgment of Mr. Justice Scott was coloured by the idea that the plaintiff in this suit called for an innovation by suing for a partition of property in his father's life-time. It was an innovation once, but that was before the beginning of the Christian era, and times had considerably changed since that period. The patriarchal system that the father was the absolute master of his property had disappeared long since. Mr. Justice Scott was convinced in his mind that by Hindoo law the son had a right to partition of ancestral property, but in giving his decision his Lordship had allowed himself to be carried away by the idea that it was most undesirable that the son should have the power to break up the family property. Mr. Mayne in his work on Hindoo Law and Usage gave a description of the patriarchal family at the time when the head of a family was despotic. Menu said that three persons, the wife, the son, and the slave, were declared by law to have no wealth exclusively their own. Counsel here read a paragraph from Mayn's book, describing the transaction from the patriarchal to a joint family, when the father was no longer looked upon as the owner, but as the manager of the property, in which the other members of the family had the same interest. Passing on to the period of the origin of self-acquired property, Mr. Mayne said that in the earlier stages of the Hindoo family, self-acquired property did not exist, the whole of the property being owned by the family, the labour of all going to the common stock. The earliest form of self-acquisition appeared to be the gains of science and valour. It was by very slow degrees that the right of partition had reached its present stage. At first a member leaving his family went out with only a nominal share, or with what the other members were willing to part with. When the patriarchal system changed for the joint family system, the son could claim partition of ancestral, but not self-acquired property.

The Advocate-General had not finished his address when the Court rose and adjourned until to-day.

COMMERCIAL CAREER IN INDIA.

MR. JOHN ADAMS has written a suggestive article for the *Madras Christian College Magazine* regarding the vexed question "What shall we do with our sons?" as it affects parents in India. He says:—

A commercial life has been looked upon either as the birthright of special castes or families (who have certainly not proved their unfitness for it) or as an undignified by-path to which educated or semi-educated failures betake themselves in despair when they find all other paths blocked to them. When the time comes that the son in the counting-house or warehouse is regarded as as being as usefully, intelligently, and honourably employed as his brother in the lawyer's or public office, he will soon show that the employment can be made equally profitable, and thus give the most conclusive proof of his fitness for it. And the best way of promoting this feeling of honourable and intellectual equality is by introducing it in the school curriculum, and making the examinations, different indeed, but just as difficult in their way. When the boys find that there is no difference social or intellectual at school they will not discover any in after life.

Another objection comes, not from employers, but from would-be *employés* and their friends. It is said that firms will not entertain, or at least will not entertain in positions of trust and influence, trained natives, simply because they are trained. Those—and they are many—who urge this can know little of the character of English merchants if they imagine them as a body indifferent to such matters. Let even this, if they were, the argument of pounds, shillings, and pence would compel them to put their race jealousy in the back ground. An English merchant does not import English clerks and managers at high salaries simply out of spite, or to satisfy an expensive ambition. He does it because he cannot get what he wants here at any price. When he can get men as good at lower salaries, or what is more likely, better men at the same salary, he will gladly take them. North Indian experience shows this, and London experience too. It has become a standing outcry at home that mercantile offices are crammed full of German clerks. This does certainly not arise from British affection for the Germans—there is little love lost in that quarter—but simply because they are the best men. A young German looks upon commerce as one of the noblest professions. He learns commercial history and geography, and all the other necessary adjuncts of business at school, along with two or three foreign languages. He then proceeds, say to Paris, where he takes a subordinate appointment in a large house perhaps on a small salary, perhaps upon none at all. After a year so spent he proceeds to London or New York and repeats the process. With this experience and training he often commences business on his own account or commands the very best appointments. Fitness for the post is the claim above all others which will ensure success in a mercantile life.

But this objection, even if true, is very limited in its application. There is surely a wider field before those who in India enter on a commercial life than filling the vacancies at the desks of existing British firms. There is no question of casting these or entering into suicidal competition with them, but there is a question of developing the trade and with it the material prosperity of the country. The trade and commerce of India, whether external or internal, whether in manufactures or in raw products, is only in its infancy, and it will never grow to its due proportions until it is taken in hand by the natives themselves. A race of trained commercial men—and by training I mean not the mere acquisition of expertness in the mechanical operations of an office, but the gaining of that combined knowledge and experience which conceives, inaugurates, and carries out commercial transactions—a body of such men will soon do wonders in multiplying the resources, augmenting the trade, and adding to the wealth of the country. It is the keen eye of the native that sees where an industry can be planted, his quick hand seizes the opportunity, his energetic perseverance developes it into a great success. This view of the future may appear a chimera, but the future itself will furnish the best solution of the question. I do not indeed ask objectors to change their apathy into enthusiasm, but I do wish them to think that in introducing technical education in its varied branches, its friends have a higher object, can foresee a loftier success, than the mere teaching of a few small boys to perform a few simple mechanical operations. However far it may be gratified the aim is to turn the youthful intelligence of the country into new channels, in which it may course along with increased strength and ardour.

WIFE-MURDER AT SATARA.

AT the High Court, before Mr. Justice West and Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas, an appeal in the case of the Empress *vs.* Chinto Narayen was heard on Thursday. The accused was convicted last month by Mr. W. H. Crowe, Sessions Judge of Satara, of committing the murder of his wife Krishna, and was sentenced to be hanged. Mr. Shivram Vithal appeared for the accused, and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The accused pleaded guilty before the Session Judge. He admitted that he killed his wife in a fit of anger with a small axe weighing 43 tolas. He alleged, as his motive for killing her, that she had been abusing him for two months and taunting him for being ill. He did not cite any expression which could possibly be construed, in the opinion of the Session Judge, into grave and sudden provocation. He admitted that, at the time he committed the assault, she was sitting grinding the corn for their daily food. The hospital assistant deposed that he found seven wounds on the body of the deceased woman, four on her head and neck, and three on her back between the shoulders. These wounds measured from 1½ to 2½ inches in length, and from ½ an inch to 2 inches in depth. The Session Judge said he could see no reason for passing any other sentence than a capital one in this case.

The accused, in his petition of appeal, said among other things:—I had been ailing for a long time, and I was very much distressed by illness. For the last two or three months my wife would not listen to what I said, and would use intemperate language towards me, and would not give me my diet at the proper time. I was distressed by illness, and moreover my wife having behaved in this manner, I became enraged and having become senseless by rage, I killed her at that time. I have confessed this offence at all places. If one's own wedded wife uses intemperate language and does not listen to what one says, there is a probability of his becoming engaged; and under the influence of such anger, this act was committed by me. I was delirious with fever and incensed. I did not commit the murder intentionally while in my senses.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances of the case, confirmed the sentence of death passed upon the accused.

A NEW LINE OF STEAMERS TO CHINA.

IT has been understood for some time that the directors of the Florio Rubattino Company contemplated developing the mail service between this port and Europe, so as to meet in a great measure the wishes of Government servants and others proceeding on short leave from this country. We are glad to be in a position to announce that, commencing from the 1st June next, the Company will run steamers, at regular intervals of twenty days, between this port and Naples and Genoa. The 1st, 20th, and 10th will be the successive dates for the departure of the steamers from Bombay. The mercantile community of Bombay will also be gratified to learn that the directors of the Rubattino Company have resolved to despatch monthly steamers, with cargoes of piece-goods, yarn, cotton, and opium, to Colombo, Singapore, Penang, Hongkong, &c. The new line will be opened on the 6th May next, when the steam-ship Singapore, of 5,000 tons, will be despatched from this port. For some years past only the P. and O. vessels ran to the above-mentioned ports. The monopoly was encroached upon in later times by the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's steamers; but the close rivalry which sprung up between the two companies, to the benefit of the mercantile community, came to an end owing, it is said, to some understanding being arrived at in the matter. The result was that uniform rates of freight to China were charged by the two companies, and the great advantage which was expected to accrue to shippers to China slipped from their hands. The trade with China has so far developed in recent times that the determination of the Rubattino Company to despatch their vessels regularly in that line will be received as glad tidings by all engaged in the trade. The scale of rates of freight adopted is so low that the commercial classes will be tempted to give their patronage to the new line of steamers. At present the Rubattino vessels will leave once in two months. But a steamer once a month is required to meet the demands of China merchants; and the Rubattino Company are prepared to meet the demand, but will wait to see the measure of public patronage accorded to them. They propose to make a material reduction in the existing rates of freight. It is stated that many of the local mill-owners have resolved to take advantage of the low rates of freight and to patronise the new line of steamers to the utmost of their business capabilities.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD ON THE NAVY.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD'S speech in the House of Commons on the state of the navy has aroused considerable attention. Lord Charles spoke with the thorough knowledge of his subject that comes from long practical experience, and though it was generally admitted that he made out a good case for spending £5,000,000 in putting the navy in order, he failed to induce more than 98 members to go with him into the same division lobby. He moved:—

"That now would be a suitable opportunity for the Sinking Fund to be suspended, or Terminable Annuities created, in order to put the Royal Navy in that state of efficiency which is necessary for the safety of the Empire, at the least possible expense to the country, owing to the cheapness of material at the present time." The noble lord said he had four points to submit to the house—(1) the number of unemployed in the ship-building ports; (2) the cheapness of material for ship-building; (3) that the Navy is not so efficient as the nation supposes it to be; and (4) that money ought to be devoted to place the Navy in the position it ought to occupy. From the reports of mayors and provosts of the ship-building towns, he found that over 80,000 men were unemployed, whose ordinary occupation was that of building ships. These included upwards of 30,000 men on the Clyde; 30,000 at Newcastle and the North-Eastern ports; 5,000 or 8,000 on the Mersey; about 3,000 at Hull, and over 2,000 at Belfast. They found that abroad immense activity was displayed as to ships of the Cruiser class and as to the torpedo fleet. We should have at the end of the year 41 ships of the Cruiser class, but of these 18 were obsolete, which would leave only 23 efficient ships. There were 17 more of an excellent class—5,000 cruisers of the Australian type—which would not be finished by the end of the year, and this would leave, built and building, 40 cruisers. He desired to show why this number was insufficient. Of the number of such cruisers we wanted for actual work over the world. In the Channel twelve would be required; Mediterranean, eight; North America, five; South America, three; West Coast of Africa, two; Pacific, four; China, twelve; Australia, five; the Cape, four; East Indies, five—making 60. The French at present had 17 cruisers on the China station, while England had only seven. To make up our deficiency will be found that the personnel of men extending will be much larger than heretofore. The extensions in India and the colonies during 1884 were very numerous, a great impetus being given to such extensions by the large bounty offered in India. The returns for 1885 are not yet complete."

Regarding the causes which have given us so large an increase of recruits, General Bulwer thus speaks:—

First and foremost, there has been an acknowledged depression in trade. Recruiting has been always more or less affected by the state of the labour market, but never to the extent shown by the returns of the last three years. It must be admitted that the existence of bad trade is a great element of consideration when seeking for recruits, but I do not think that the great jumps made during the last three years are to be attributed solely to this cause. On the contrary, I am of opinion that the changes which have been made in the localization and organization of the Army, in the administration and development of the recruiting districts, in the freer and fuller advertisement of the service, have all contributed very largely to the popularity and knowledge of the Army among the people at large. A *minimum* standard has been fixed upon, and owing to the existence of a Reserve, and the gradual increase made in the establishments, there has arisen no cause for raising the standard and thus checking recruiting, and, as no changes in this respect have been made, it has consequently not been necessary to refuse admission to the service to any eligible man likely to make an efficient soldier. This I think of great importance, as it gradually establishes among the civil population a knowledge of what is wanted, and makes the profession of arms one of the callings which a young man looking for employment can take into consideration. The prizes in the shape of promotion and appointments have also very much improved, and many a man now joins the Army with a view of making it his career. Then again, there are greater opportunities for men to become acquainted with the Army before binding themselves finally to enlist. Now that militiamen are allowed to drill on enlistment, a man who has a settled residence in his country can join the Militia and come up for drill at once. If he likes the life he can go into the Army, if not he can remain in the Militia, from which engagement he can in ordinary times free himself by paying £1. All these circumstances I have mentioned must, I think, take rank among the many causes which have contributed towards the progressive increase in the number of men offering themselves for enlistment. I trust that the acquaintance with the terms and conditions of service in the Army will still further spread, and, when the public begin to realize what a good calling the Army is, and when the prizes of the profession are fully master, I cannot believe that the result will be otherwise than favourable to recruiting.

Unfortunately desertions and fraudulent enlistments have been rife. No less than 5,147 instances of the former offence are recorded, and the latter also prevails to a large extent notwithstanding the increased precautions taken. Should this continue, General Bulwer thinks we must resort to some fresh safeguards, and that the best would be that every candidate for appointment to the Army, whether officer or man, "should be marked with some distinctive mark which should be looked upon as a mark of honour."

Recruiting for the Militia appears to have progressed as well as that for the Line. The number of Militia recruits enlisted between the trainings of 1884-85 was 40,917. This is close up on 5,000 more men than during 1883 84.

The Army Reserve mustered 41,889 men on the 1st January; while the Militia Reserve numbered 30,128, or a total addition of 72,017 men to the Regular Army. In connexion with this increase to our forces, General Bulwer annexes two instructive tables. One of these tables shows the relative strength of the Regular Army and Auxiliary Forces for the last 10 years, by which it appears that, year by year, there has been a steady gain in our military resources, which during the last ten years have altogether increased by 100,804 men, of whom 52,985 represent the addition to the Regular Army and First Class Army Reserve. The other table shows the average increase and decrease of the Army during the 10 years preceding the introduction of the Army Enlistment Act of 1870 compared with the corresponding average during the last 10 years. From this return it will be seen that, while in the former period the annual average net decrease was close upon 4,000, without any contribution to a Reserve, during the latter period the annual average net increase of the Regular Army was 1,707, with an annual average contribution of 6,300 to the Reserve, or, taking the total increase and decrease for the two periods, the result is that, while in the former period there was a loss of close upon 40,000 men, in the latter period there has been a gain of close upon 83,000.

THE RECRUITING OF 1885.

THE annual report of the Inspector-General of Recruiting, as has been the case on each occasion since Major-General Bulwer, C. B., has filled that appointment, contains full and elaborate details upon the subject. During the year 1885 the total number that joined the colours of the Regular Army was 39,971, being 4,313 in excess of 1884, and the largest number that has been raised in any year since 1858, when, in consequence of the pressure of the Indian Mutiny, high bounties and increased levy-money were given, making it of an altogether exceptional character, whereas during the year that has lately passed "recruiting was carried on by a fixed and permanent organization which may be looked upon as the normal condition of things." The total numbers obtained for each year respectively since 1880 were as follows:—25,622, 26,258, 23,802, 33,096, 35,653, and 39,971. It is reported that during last year "each branch of the service benefited according to its requirements," and the main results of 1885 as compared with the two or three preceding years are thus summarized:—

On the 1st of January, 1885, the strength of the Army was 181,008, and on the 1st of January, 1886, the strength stood at 192,929, showing a net increase during the year of 11,921 men. This increase includes 2,107 men who were allowed to rejoin from the Army Reserve, thus reducing the net increase by recruiting alone to 9,814. During the year 1884 the net increase by recruiting was 6,064. Therefore in the two years from the 1st January, 1884, there has been an increase to the Army, by recruiting alone, of 15,878 men.

The Army was at its lowest strength on the 1st of July, 1883, with an establishment of 181,156, its strength only consisted of 169,827 non-commissioned officers and men, or a deficiency of 11,329. On the 1st of January, 1886, the strength of the Army was 192,929, with an establishment of 196,542 non-commissioned officers and men, or a deficiency of 3,613, which after all is nothing more than the normal deficiency which must always exist with a fixed Parliamentary establishment, owing to the discharge or transfer to the Reserve of men arriving from India, during the trooping season whose places can only be gradually filled by the process of recruiting. Therefore, in the two years and-a-half the establishment has been raised by 15,386, and the strength increased by 23,102. Of this number 3,485 were retransferred from the Army Reserve, reducing the gain by recruiting to be 19,617. This gain, however, is partly at the expense of the Reserve, inasmuch as the extensions caused by the offer of a bounty in India during the period alluded to were numerous.

With regard to the important and much-disputed question of the physical qualifications of the recruits obtained, General Bulwer gives it as his opinion now, as he did last year, "that as a rule the men are as good men as ever entered Her Majesty's service." But "they are taken young, and must therefore be given time to mature." That the medical officers have not been remiss would appear from the fact that the rejections amounted to 415 per 1,000 offering, being about the same proportion as in the preceding years, except 1883, when it was 396. The main cause of rejection was defective chest measurement, and after that defective weight.

The localization of the territorial regiments is making considerable progress, 35 districts have been able to furnish the territorial regiment with upwards of 50 per cent. of its recruits, and 11 have supplied from their own resources upwards of 80 per cent. of the number enlisted. The statistics relating to the extension of service are interesting as in some measure indicating the popularity of their calling among the men, and especially as they serve to throw a light upon the experiment lately tried in the Guards:—

The number of men who extended their service at home during last year is as follows, viz.—Under three years' service, 689; from three to four years, 191; from four to five years, 160; after five years, 1,412—total, 2,452. Among the men under three years' service who have to pass the medical board will be included those who, having originally enlisted for the Guards for three years service with the colours, extended to complete seven years. It appears from the return that since the issue of the general order of June 1, 1883, by which the short service for the Guards was established, 4,138 men enlisted for these corps, 882 casualties have taken place, and 1,112 have extended their service, or about 34 per cent. Of the number of enlistments, 2,452 declaring themselves wanted for actual work over the world. In the Channel twelve would be required; Mediterranean, eight; North America, five; South America, three; West Coast of Africa, two; Pacific, four; China, twelve; Australia, five; the Cape, four; East Indies, five—making 60. The French at present had 17 cruisers on the China station, while England had only seven. To make up our deficiency will be found that the personnel of men extending will be much larger than heretofore. The extensions in India and the colonies during 1884 were very numerous, a great impetus being given to such extensions by the large bounty offered in India. The returns for 1885 are not yet complete."

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 9.

THE Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday shows an increase in the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities of 1 per cent., but in the usual Stock Exchange quotations Reuter makes no alteration, Consols still standing at 100⅜.

In the Mincing lane markets the only movement reported is a partial advance of 3d. per quarter in Calcutta Linseed. Wheat comes dull, No. 2 Club in London being 3d. per quarter down.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed firm for Americans, quiet for Surats, of which, however, the day's sales were 800 bales out of a total of 12,000 estimated. In Spot prices no change is made, but Americans to arrive show an advance of 1-32d. in April-May and 1-64d. in July-August deliveries. From New York on the other hand while ready Cotton comes unaltered Futures are reported 4 points lower. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as follows :—

	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.
Thursday's Receipts	8,000	2,000	3,000	9,000
Six days' do.	38,000	18,000	24,000	58,000
Total since 1st Sept.	4,830,000	4,570,000	4,632,000	5,455,000

In our local Cotton market to-day there has been very little business passing, and we call the tone quiet but firm at yesterday's quotations. Native reports respecting the Mowa, Bhownugger and Dhollera crops continue adverse, and they now go for less rather than more than last year.

WHEAT is the turn easier again to-day in tone, although sellers hold for previous prices. Transactions for export in future delivery have been limited, nor is there quite so much competition shown for ready lots.

SEEDS are unchanged, Linseed being firm.

FREIGHTS exhibit no quotable change. No charters are reported, and the engagements reported are unimportant. Current rates are as follows :—

Liverpool	Ready	21s. 3d. to 22s. 6d.
London	,,	18s. 9d. to 20s.
Open Charter	,,	22s. 6d.
Havre	,,	21s. 3d.
Dunkirk	,,	21s. 3d.
Antwerp	,,	21s. 9d. to 22s.
Marseilles	,,	20s.
Trieste, Venice	,,	27s. 6d. to 28s. 9d. at 2s.

EXCHANGE has been very quiet, with as usual on mail day a very limited extent of real business doing. In Bank Bills our quotations show a decline of 1-32d. from our closing rates of yesterday, but for mercantile paper no absolute reduction is made in quotation, whatever might be the case were a tempting line of bills offered. We quote ready :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 27-32d.	per Rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 13-16d.	,,
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 5 15-16d.	,,
Credits ,, ,,	1s. 6 1-32d.	,,
Francs ,, ,,	1-90.	,,

For May delivery 3 months' Credits are quoted at 1s. 6d., June 1s. 5 31-32d. per rupee.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet but steady at former quotations, say Rs. 97¾ per Fours, Rs. 101 for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES display no change of any importaace In Press Companies. Bombay are Rs. 5, New Indian Rs. 2½ lower, while Mofussils are Rs. 2½ higher. In Spinning Mills Queen and Alliance are both Rs. 5 higher. Manockjee Petits are Rs. 2½ easier.

We have been asked to notice the prospectus of the "Berar Oil Mills Co.," which is brought out with a capital of 1½ lakhs, the greater portion of which is said to have been subscribed. This is the fourth oil mill which has been brought out in Bombay lately, showing that a considerable belief prevails in some quarters that a good opening exists for the industry. To those interested in the undertaking the prospectus gives full particulars.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	2½ p.ct.	720
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 do.	840
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	580
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	130
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,00 0	$125	all	17½ do.	466
National Bank of India	37,320	250		5 pct.	120

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,308	1,000	1,000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	435
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	..	112
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	..	515
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	..	755
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	490xd
Bhownuggur Mills	9,0 0	100	100	..	8
Bo. Cotton Mf'g Co., Ld.	600	500	500	..	465
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	980xd
Benar Mf'g. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	..	175
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	795xd
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	695xd
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	..	675
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	..	675
City of Bombay Shares	595	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	920xd
Dharamsey S. & W. Co	3,000	2,000	2,000	..	85
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,050
Empress S. & W. Co.,	1,500	500	500	Rs. 25	700
Framji Petit Mfg. Co,	1,340	1,000	1,000	..	675
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	..	105
Hindustan Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	885
Hingunghat Mill Co.,	1,300	1,000	1,000	..	700
HydrabadSpinningCo	700	1,00	500	..	1,000xd
Impl.Cotton Mills Co.	400	50	1,000	Rs. 46	460
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	568	1,000	500	36	1,165
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	1,000	Rs. 30	585
Jaffor Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	500	500	,,14-5-7	403
Jeywrai Bhalloo	1,300	1,000	500	Rs. 25	1,120
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	..	980
Khatao Maekunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	925
Loopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,50	1,00	100	Rs. 5	151
Madras United	500	0 0	1,000	Rs. 125	2,600
Mahalukshmi	650	1,00	1,000	..	675
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,00	1,000	..	1,225½
Manugon Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	..	185
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,300
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	..	575
NaigaumCotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	1,00	100	..	100
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	600
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	910
Oriental	6,725	625	625	..	590
People of India S. & W. Company	..	25	250	..	210
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,000	500	500	..	102½
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	..	955
Ripon	941	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	885
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	1,000
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,300
Soonderdas	650	1,00	1,000	..	750
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	433
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,212	250	250	..	275
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	575
Western India S.&M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	800
Luxmidas Khimji S. W.Co.	770	1,000	1,000	..	800

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. per cent. Stock	..	£100	..	£144
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	..	£100	..	£154

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown&Co. Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 150	200 / 145	10 / }	190
Bolham, Pile & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 18	150
Bunty Co., Ld.	2,632	200	165	Rs. 20	172
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	00	100	10 2-3p.c	73
Do. New issue	500		37½	10 2-3p.c	55
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c.	110
Bombay Flour Mills Co.	500	500	500	15 p.ct.	720
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	380
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 6	122
Bombay & Barmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	3,175ex
Do. (2nd Issue)	2,000	62	375	45	795
Do. (3rd Issue)		62	375	..	..
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	600	1,000	1,000	25	950
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	100	..	6 p.ct.	102
Cash Bazaar	1,500		100	..	33
Cooper, Macdon & Co., Ld.	3,000		100	..	114
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Rs. 11	11
Kaiser-I-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	500	5	25	12½
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	500		300	35	321
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld.	600	500	200	36 p. a.	200
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	50	175	Rs. 36½	333
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	50	80	..	85
MechanicsBuildingCo	4,000	100	22	3½	40
Napier Hotel Co.	300		100	9 p.ct	100
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	98
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½	30xd
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	..	23
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	8 p. a.	88
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 16	305
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	500	1,000	Rs. 100	1,675½
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	80	Rs. 15	78
Royal Flour Mills Co., Ld.	2,500	100	50	..	70
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	25	100	..	20
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	500	25	Rs. 1	11
Treacher & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	600	Rs. 110	1,165
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500		100	Rs. 15	300
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	125	100	12 p.ct	125
M.M. Mody & Co	2,000	500	200	..	210

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	300	1,250	1,250	..	1015
Akola Press Co.	50	500	500	Rs. 50	200
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	420
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175	1,025
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	250
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	490xd
Brsul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	500	200	200	Rs. 16	180
Bombay Cotton Press.	1,000	125	125	..	200
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,250	1,250	Rs. 200	705
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	500	300	200	12	160
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,320
Fort Press Co.	150	5,500	5,500	Rs. 100	2,375
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 45	610
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	401
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	450	Rs. 40	893
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	225
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	..	120
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	..	422½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	..	560
New Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,400	100	500	..	3
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	130
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	483
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	600
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,200
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	..	515
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	700

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 8.

Newill, Major, Mad Pol. Dept, on furlough.
Lynch, Capt, 12th Bl Cavy, return from field, from England.
Bengough, Col, Mad, on leave, from Bangalore.
Phillipson, Lt, Bo 7th Dr Gds, on leave, from Mhow.
Merriman, Col, Bo R E, on duty, from Deolali.

APRIL 9.

Baillie, Lt, Bo 20th Inf, on leave, from Thalchotiali.
Ward, Surg, Bo I M D, to embark, for England.
Hare, Surg-Major, Bo M S,
Mansel, Major, Bl Rifle Bde, on medical certificate, from Poona.
Quintin, Major, Bl 15th Hussars, on leave, from Saharanpore.
Johnston, Col, Bl, Assam Govt, on leave, from Manipur.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 8.

Carter, Lt, Bo Transport Dept, on duty, to Poona.

APRIL 9.

Powlett, Col, Bl S C, on leave, to England.
Jervis, Major, 1st Bn Dur L I, on leave, to Allahabad.
Earson, Major, Bl R E, on medical certificate, to England.
Knight, Lt, 4th Bl Cavy, on leave, to Fyzabad.
Carmichael, Surgn-Major, Bl I M S, on furlough, to England.
Mercer, Capt, 17th Regt Bo Infy, return from leave, to Quetta.
Bengough, Col, Mad, on leave, to England.
Cox, Lt, Bo, to join, to Jacobabad.
Nurse, Lt, Bo, R I Fus, attached 17th B I, on duty, to Quetta.
Johnston, Col, Bl, Assam Comt. on leave, to Europe.
Quintin, Major, Bl 10th Hussars, on leave, to Europe.
Mansel, Major, Bl Rifle Bde, on medical certificate, to Europe.
Woodland, Major, Bl D L Infy, on leave, to Europe.
Ward, Surg, Bo I M D, on medical certificate, to Europe.
Hay, Surg-Major, Bo I M S, on duty, to Aden.
Beamish, Lt-Col, Bl, on duty, to Mean Meer.
Newill, Major, Mad Pol Dept, on furlough, to England.

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AS my stay in Bombay is limited those wishing to consult me should do so at once.
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OCULIST-OPTICIAN TO THE VICEROY.
23, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

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GENTLEMEN,—Allow me to thank you for the pleasure I have received while using your SCHIEDMAYER'S GRAND PIANO at our Concerts, in this city. It is certainly the best Piano, to my knowledge, in India, and I could wish for no better.
For quality of tone, brilliancy, singing quality, power and even action, it is equal to the Great American Pianofortes.
I shall look forward to again playing upon one of your excellent Pianos.
Yours, &c.,
ISIDORE LUCKSTONE.
Bombay, March 18, 1886.

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The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1886.

MR. GLADSTONE'S exposition of his scheme for the establishment of Home Rule in Ireland will disappoint only those who had counted upon his introduction of half measures. Despite the confident forecasts of it which have been current during the past two months it must have come as a surprise to the House of Commons and to the public at home, for there are features in it which had their place in no outline of the scheme that had been made public before Mr. Gladstone expounded it on Thursday night. The powers, indeed, of the Irish Parliament are to be as large as the largest anticipations of his scheme had estimated. The new Parliament will have legislative and administrative powers, and the power of the purse will be entrusted to it though under definitely prescribed conditions. But there will be features in its constitution which the Prime Minister and his colleagues had been careful to keep to themselves. Instead of endowing the Irish with that most doubtful of legislative institutions, a single Chamber Parliament, the scheme proposes to constitute a house of two Orders, who will sit together, though if required they will vote separately, and each will be empowered to veto the proceedings of the other. This is a novelty, concerning which the amateurs in constitution making and the scientific politicians will have much to say, and over which there will certainly be much shaking of heads. The constitution and procedure of the House will be novel. It will consist first of twenty-eight peers and seventy-five additional members—the latter an element which will not be much better understood in the land where Additional Members of Council are known than it will be in England or in Ireland. In the second Order will be the hundred and one members whom Ireland sends to the present House of Commons, besides an equal number to be elected hereafter: The Irish Parliament will therefore consist of three hundred and five members, divided into two Orders, of which the first will be subdivided into peers and members elected on the basis of a property qualification. Whether in the present discredited the state of property in Ireland, a property qualification will give dignity and influence to whoever possesses it, is a question not likely to be left out of sight in the coming discussion. There is nothing in the attributes proposed to be assigned to the Parliament which will seriously disappoint the expectations of Irish politicians. Mr. Parnell approves of it. Subject to slight modifications, of which one probably will be the assignment to the new Parliament of some measure of control over the constabulary. He will certainly not make it a grievance that the Irish Parliament is not to be competent to establish any religion, for if there is one thing which he and those who work with him are not desirous of doing it is to disturb the existing neutrality which prevails in Ireland in regard to ecclesiastical matters. Nor has any pretension ever been made to interfere with the Royal Prerogative or with the armed power of the Empire or with its colonial and foreign relations. The concessions that are proposed to be made to Ireland are large, but so are the guarantees for which the scheme makes provision.

We must, of course, wait for the full text of Mr. Gladstone's statement before we can pronounce any definite opinion upon its merits or demerits. It seems to have the essential quality of affording strict guarantees for the conservation of Imperial rights. Mr. Gladstone, we have reason to believe, has all along professed especial confidence in his ability to satisfy the public upon that point, and we seem to see in the outline of his scheme which reaches us to-day reasonable grounds for his confidence. It will not be a matter of small moment that the Irish Parliament will have no more control—no more share in the control—of the military and naval forces of the Empire than it will have over the military and naval forces of Siam. The strength and disposition of the forces in Ireland will remain as fully under the determination of the War Office and the English Cabinet as hitherto. If under the working of the new system sedition should raise its head, and those sinister relationships with foreign powers of which we have now and then heard should be even suspected, the island would be occupied by as many troops as the Horse Guards could spare, and the Irish Parliament would be precluded from even passing a resolution on the subject. However freely the forces of disintegration might be at work, there would in this fact alone be a corrective, powerful and irreconcilable, against which even hatred of the Crown would be of no avail. The commercial position of England would be as fully safeguarded as its military and political supremacy. The foolish things that Mr. Parnell and his lieutenants have said *apropos* of the exclusion of English products from Ireland will be brought to nought by the strict provisions that the Imperial Parliament shall retain supremacy over the customs. A protective tariff against English manufactures, though it has been threatened on many platforms, will no longer be thought of. Lancashire may be boycotted in Dublin by individual efforts, but it will be guarded against the protective tendencies which some of the Irish leaders have exhibited. Sir James Stephen has expressed woeful anxiety as to the power of an Irish Parliament to vitiate every guarantee that it may be required to give. But the trading power and the military power of the Empire in Ireland will remain intact against the most hostile votes and the wildest speeches that may be made in the Irish Parliament. With this fact in their minds the English people may find it possible to look at the project without terror, even if at first they find it hard to look upon it with favour.

Upon certain portions of the scheme it would be rash to pronounce confidently at this stage. We require to know much more than we yet know about the constitution and procedure of the projected Irish Parliament before we can form any opinion as to its chances of working smoothly. There is so much that is novel in that part of the scheme that we cannot at all speak with confidence upon it. There seem at first sight to be strange potentialities in the form of mutual veto which is to be given to the two Orders. If the hundred and three peers and additional members of the one Order are to be permitted to veto the acts of the two hundred and three members of the other the day of peace may still be far off in Ireland. We should look for conflicts between the two in which class exasperation would be evoked by the fact that one of the contending bodies represented property, and there would conceivably be misunderstandings rather more serious than those which have arisen between the democracy and the Upper House in England. This, however, points rather towards the possibility of unworkable details in the project than towards that conversion of Ireland into a colony of which visions appear already have been conjured up by the alarmed press of London. The reception of the scheme appears to have been no more unfavorable than might have been anticipated. We infer from the warning which the *Daily News* gives to Liberals as well as to Conservatives in view of the contingency of the rejection of the scheme that the chances of rejections are being already faced on the Ministerial side. Whatever the defects of the measure may be, Parliament will have to choose between this scheme—modified and improved as it doubtless may be—and a continued reliance upon the existing ways of administering Ireland. These have not been so successful that they can be deliberately pronounced for with a light heart by a Parliament conscious of its responsibility for social and political order in that country. It is a great experiment upon which Mr. Gladstone invites Parliament to enter, and risks and uncertainties attach to it. But there are times in the history of nations in which standing still is an even more daring experiment than going forward. The dangers of the existing order of things have been demonstrated by costly and painful experience. The dangers of Mr. Gladstone's plan have now to be demonstrated in debate, and the ordeal through which it is to be passed will not be an easy one.

THE *Deccan Times* of Thursday publishes what appears to be an authoritative reply to our recent criticism of certain features in the financial history of the Nizam's State Railway. The reply is not in all respects as carefully drafted as it might be, or it would not be necessary for us now to point out that we have made no charge against the Government of His Highness the Nizam. Had the Hyderabad critic guarded himself against misconception upon this point, he would have been spared the trouble of explaining, what everybody knows, that the Nizam, as a reigning and independent prince, is not amenable to the British Courts or to any others. So far, indeed, from including the Nizam's Government in our criticism, we pointed out one conspicuous instance in which that Government was, through no fault of its own, led into a serious misconception of the position of the Company. The reply which is now given calls for the briefest rejoinder. It deals exclusively with the £500,000 worth of shares held in London, the holders of which, we are told, were fairly treated, inasmuch as a premium of twenty-five per cent. upon the nominal value of their shares was offered them, and was accepted by the bulk of them. There is nothing new in this; certainly it is no answer to our very plain contention that it is taking great liberties with the holders of stock bearing a guaranteed perpetual interest to convert their property into shares bearing interest guaranteed for a limited term, without first securing their sanction. If the shareholders who stand out against a conversion resolved upon without their consent think fit to contest its validity in the English Courts we shall see whether the justification that is here offered would suffice. The admission that the directors of the new company have proposed that the premium offered to the dissentient shareholders should be increased is as damagingly significant as to the nature of the transaction as anything that has been written in our columns on the subject. But a stronger admission of the force of our criticism is to be found in the silence of the writer as to the treatment to which the new Company have subjected the Hyderabad shareholders. Why is it that the defence of the Company, weak as it is, is confined to its treatment of the London shareholders? Are we to believe that there was something so obviously fair in offering at par of nominal value half-a-million worth of new shares bearing a guarantee for twenty years, in exchange for half-a-million worth of shares with a perpetual guarantee, that there is no need to defend it? Or was the transaction so obviously unfair that a defence of it is impossible? If no more effective reply could be given to our criticisms than this, it would have been better to have passed them by. We scarcely expected that so striking a confirmation of what we have said on the subject would have come from Hyderabad.

THE rejection by the House of Representatives of Mr. Bland's Bill for the free coinage of silver disposes of only one of the projects before the American Congress for dealing with the silver question, and it argues nothing definite as to the ultimate issue of the discussion. But it is distinctly discouraging to the silver interest and to the nations concerned in the maintenance of the status of silver, on account of the large majority—161 to 126—by which the Bill was rejected. That it would be accepted by the House of Representatives few people anticipated. Mr. Bland impolitically asked too much, and thereby weakened his party for the struggle on the real question, whether or not the Act which bears his name shall be repealed. But a good many obstacles still stand in the way of repeal, and the silver ring will fight hard, and with weapons often exceedingly effective in American Legislatures, for the maintenance of the *status quo.*

THE Governor of Bombay has recently given a noteworthy proof of his desire to come into closer contact with the members of the public services. A circular has been addressed to the officials of the various departments, inviting them whenever they are at the seat of Government to call at Government House, where his Excellency will be pleased to receive those of them whose personal acquaintance he has not been able to make.

INDIA AND THE COLONIES IN LONDON.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 19.

As evidence of the very deep interest the Prince of Wales is taking in the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, I may mention that His Royal Highness has intimated to Sir Philip Owen that henceforth he will fill the position of Executive President of the Royal Commission, which means that, unwilling to be a mere ornamental president, he will take his due share in the actual work of organization and preparation. The Royal Commissioners have decided to take under their own control the whole of the tea and coffee buffets and shops, a step which will be a guarantee that good materials, general comfort, and low prices will this year characterise these popular adjuncts of the show. India, Ceylon, and the West Indies will have refreshment pavilions and divans for tea and coffee, and at these Queensland and West-Indian sugar alone will be used. Queensland is rapidly threatening to outrival the Jamaica market in the manufacture of good sugar, a circumstance which, judging from the present appearances of the Queensland refined and unrefined entries, will have abundant confirmation in the next few months. Fifty years ago the amount of tea imported from India was, according to the statistics, somewhat over four hundred and fifty pounds annually. In 1885, something like sixty-one million pounds were imported. As the purely Indian tea kisoques are to be numerous in the Exhibition, one may look forward to greater strides in this now great Indian industry after the Exhibition is held. We certainly have no war of any consequence going on just now, for it is a known fact that when we have a big war on, the trade in tea goes up with a giant bound. In the last Afghan war alone—and it was not a tedious struggle—the British Forces in the field consumed over £750,000.

The West Indian Islands are sending over native cooks, and we are to have real turtle soup served daily at sixty tables from Jamaica turtles, and all sorts of the famous swizzle drinks; but the West Indies will not stand alone, I believe, in displays of edible produce, and of the manner in which Europeans and natives eat and live elsewhere. Perhaps we shall even have curry-tiffins prepared by real khitmatgars. What a treat that will be for Anglo-Indians as well as others may be guessed when I tell you that in all London there is only one place—Halford's—where you can obtain a real curry now. During the last week a great improvement has taken place in the scenic appearance of several of the Colonies, beautifully painted pictures representing views in the different islands and continents being set up on the walls of the different courts. In the West Indies, while the whole journey of Christopher Columbus is illustrated in this fashion, the culminating work of art in the series is the landing of Christopher at San Salvador on the little island of St. Kitts, a painting executed on the spot, where tradition says he landed, by Mrs. Blake, the wife of the present Governor. In this section also are displayed those valuable relics—the chart used by Marco Polo when circumnavigating the globe, the Diego-Rivera map, and a copy of the famous Borgian map which guided the Pope's decision in the late Caroline Islands controversy. These have been taken from the Vatican and the Propaganda College at Rome, having been lent specially for the purpose of the Exhibition by the Pope. A large cameo portrait of Her Majesty has been fixed in one alcove and a ten feet high statue of Columbus, recently executed by Signor Ghioni, a sculptor of Milan, stands in another. The spacious vestibule, which is the entrance hall to the Exhibition, is now assuming an imposing appearance. Here we in England will, by means of a series of realistic paintings, be enabled to make acquaintance with the principal streets and public buildings in India and the several Colonies, while all the flags of our different possessions will be placed together in separate groups. Conspicuous among these will be a newly-designed banner for the West Indies, which contains the shield of each island, and has the Imperial crown in gold in the centre. The collections of H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda, the Nawab of Junaghad, the Savantvadi State, Bhownugger, the Cutch State, the Jeejeebhoy School of Art, Bombay, the Hyderabad (Scind), the Ahmedabad and the splendid and various exhibits of the Bombay Committee have arrived, nearly all without injury, and hundreds of English workmen are now unpacking and putting the objects in place. Rich carpets and dhurries from Cutch and the Ahmedabad jail, tulwars, shields, and Indian arms of every description and every value; ivory and inlaid cabinets of all sizes, lacquered tables, marble busts of Indian worthies, gorgeous native saddles and horse trappings, articles in brass, earthenware, and porcelain of multiform shape, life-size figures of Indian workmen, women, and coolies; and, above all, an immense collection of toys from every quarter of western India. This will be the first time that English children will be able to revel in and take delight and instruction from such a prodigious collection of playthings.

A new and attractive feature of this year's Exhibition will be the conservatories, and we may expect that these will become favorite meeting places. Each of the Colonies is to have its dell of flowing waters and green plants, or its conservatory, the latter being large enough to permit of such rare plants as palm trees, rhododendrons and roses to be shown in a growing condition. India has sent us a quantity of models of fruit, bananas, grapes, &c., but any amount of real fruit will be introduced to English custom during the season. From far distant Adelaide there y

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY BOMBAY BRANCH

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

HOME RULE FOR IRELAND.

STATEMENT BY MR. GLADSTONE.

PUBLIC OPINION.

LONDON, APRIL 8 (MIDNIGHT).

In the House of Commons to-night, Mr. Gladstone made his promised statement regarding the future Government of Ireland.

His scheme, which he explained to the House, provides for a Parliament in Dublin with legislative and administrative powers, including the levying of taxes.

The Parliament, which will be quinquennial, will consist of two Orders, sitting together in the same House, but voting separately if required, and each possessing the power of veto.

The first Order will comprise twenty-eight Peers and seventy-five additional Members, who will be elected under the property qualification, whilst the second Order will include the present Irish members of the House of Commons, plus one hundred and one members who will be elected according to the existing Franchise.

Ireland will cease to send Representatives to the Imperial Parliament, which will retain all control over the Irish Customs, Excise and Constabulary.

The Viceroy will hold office for a term of years.

The Irish Parliament will not be competent to establish any religion, to deal with Royal perogatives, or interfere in any way with the Army and Navy, or the Colonial or Foreign relations of the Empire.

Ireland will have to pay a fifteenth of the Imperial charges.

LONDON, APRIL 9.

In the Commons last night, the Right Hon. G. O. Trevelyan furnished explanations to the House respecting his resignation of the post of Chief Secretary for Scotland, and announced his intention of opposing Mr. Gladstone's Irish scheme.

Mr. Parnell expressed his approval of it, subject to certain slight modifications.

The London Press, in discussing the scheme, generally condemn it as a step tending towards the disintegration of the Empire and converting Ireland into a Colony.

The *Times* expresses confidence in the ultimate rejection of it.

The *Daily News* approves of it, and warns both the Liberals and Conservatives that its rejection would necessitate their preferring a scheme for an alternative policy.

THE BALKAN QUESTION.

SOFIA, APRIL 8.

Prince Alexander has accepted the decision of the Powers appointing him Governor-General of Roumelia for a term of five years.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, APRIL .

The House of Representatives have rejected by 161 against 126 votes Mr. Bland's Bill for the "Free Coinage of Silver."

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, APRIL 8.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lalpoora, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee and Malabar Coast, left here this morning.

ADEN, APRIL 8.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s *s. s.* Vorwaerts, from Trieste, left here for Colombo and China this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 8.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm.
The London Cotton market has been steady.
Good Fair Dhollera 4
The Manchester market has been firm.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper 72¼
4½ " " 75¼
3 " Consols for account 100⅛
3½ " Sterling Loan 101⅛
4½ " French Rentes 109½
Bar Silver 46⅛
Arrivals—Bellarena and Nyanza.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday shows the following results :—
Total Bullion £20,700,000, dec. £500,000.
Public Deposits £7,600,000, dec. £3,700,000
Other Deposits £23,600,000, Inc. £500,000.
Other Securities £21,700,000, dec. £2,900,000.
Notes and Gold £12,800,000, dec. £900,000.
The Bank's Reserve is 41 per cent. of the Diabilities.

THE appeals filed both by the plaintiff and the defendant in the suit brought by Jugmohundas Munguldas against his father, Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy, for partition of ancestral property, were called on for hearing yesterday before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Bayley. The suit was heard about this time last year before Mr. Justice Scott, who gave his decision on the 30th July. Some of the principal grounds on which the plaintiff has based his appeal are that his Lordship erred in holding that, according to Hindoo law, self-acquired property devised by a Hindoo to his son his self-acquired and not ancestral property, and that the learned judge was also wrong in declaring that the property devised to Sir Munguldas, and with all accumulations and accretions, was, in his hands, self-acquired property and not liable to partition. It is urged that all the property acquired by Sir Munguldas under the will of his father is ancestral property, and consequently liable to partition. On the other hand, the cross-appeal filed by Sir Munguldas states that his Lordship was wrong in holding that the share received by Sir Munguldas on partition of his great grandfather's estate was received as ancestral property, and that the plaintiff was entitled to partition in his father's life-time and against his will. The arguments of the Advocate-General, who is one of the counsel engaged on behalf of the plaintiff, occupied the whole day. The hearing will be resumed to-day.

THE steamers Bancoora and Sirsa have been chartered by the Admiralty to bring the native Contingent from Suakim. The Bancoora sailed yesterday morning, and the Sirsa leaves this afternoon.

COLONEL ROSS has arrived in Bombay from Bushire. He goes to Hyderabad as Resident during the absence of Mr. Cordery.

WE (*Deccan Times*) have much pleasure in chronicling the birth of another son to His Highness the Nizam. The infant Prince was born at 6 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

nity to their chief orator, Michael Davitt. The ex-convict is an admirable speaker, and he did his best on this occasion. His speech was a notable success, and when it concluded the Viceroy said he should be glad to make Davitt's acquaintance. It must have been a strange sight in Dublin to see a Protestant and English Viceroy shaking hands "in full day" with a Roman Catholic and Irish ex-convict. The Nationalists were delighted, of course, and Lord Aberdeen may henceforward go about Dublin without tremor. "He is to-day not less popular than his beautiful Countess, whose face and whose works of benevolence have taken the Irish capital captive."

AT a *soirée* of the Nithsdale Junior Conservative Association the other day, a Mr. Macalpine Leny called Mr. Gladstone "that great, grand, hypothecated old man, the liar of Midlothian," and "the great Almighty God of the Liberal and Radical party." He went on to observe that it was the greatest curse to the country that Lord Salisbury was not leading the House of Commons, and concluded by saying, "I hope you will forgive me for talking nonsense."

GREAT interest being displayed by native gentlemen in the Indian Museum which Count Angelo de Gubernatis is about to establish at Florence, Messrs. Behramjee Dadabhoy and Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee Contractor have been enrolled as patrons, and Messrs. Pherozeshaw M. Mehta, Varjivandas Madhowdas, Hormusji Ardeshir Hormarji Wadia, Dadabhoy Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy, and Hormusji Bomanji Jeejeebhoy, as life members.

IT is understood that the Commissioner in Sind has recommended the appointment of a European educational inspector for that Province.

LADY DUFFERIN is an amateur photographer. At Ramnagar the other day she photographed a group of dancing girls.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS and party, with Sir Robert Sandeman and Mr. Barnes, have arrived at Quetta from Peshin.

GENERAL CHAPMAN, Quartermaster-General, has been at Quetta since the 1st inst., having come direct up the Bolan. His health is said to have somewhat improved.

ON Tuesday the Viceroy received a telegram from His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, thanking His Excellency and the people of India for their ready response in sending exhibits to the Indian and Colonial Exhibition.

THE *Pioneer* says that some changes have been sanctioned by the Government of India in the composition of the Maharaja Scindiah's army. "His cavalry are now 4,000 men below their strength, and in view of this His Highness is to be allowed to raise 3,000 additional infantry, on the understanding that the cavalry are not to be recruited up to strength. The Gwalior State will arm and equip these new regiments of infantry."

AN extensive robbery has been discovered at Calcutta in connection with the Postal Service. The registered bag which, it is estimated, contained about Rs.25,000 of property, seems to have been abstracted from one of the larger postal bags. About Rs. 13,000 have been recovered already by the police.

THE Post Dulputram Fund now amounts to Rs. 11,619. Among recent subscribers are H. H. the Gaekwar, Rs. 1,000; the Maharaja of Loonawara, Maharaja Partapsingh, the Maharaja of Borsia, the Maharaja of Chota Oodeypore, the Nawab Saheb of Cambay, and the Maharaja of Dhurumpore, who have given Rs. 100 each.

THE Muir College, the foundation-stone of which was laid so long as thirteen years ago, and which will henceforth be the *alma mater* of aspirants to higher education in the North-West Provinces, was opened by the Viceroy on Thursday evening at Allahabad. The project of forming a college at Allahabad first found public utterance from Sir Willam Muir, Governor of the North-West Provinces, in 1868. The foundation-stone was laid five years later by Lord Northbrook. It was at that time calculated that the building, exclusive of the tower, would be ready for the reception of classes in a year and a half. Twelve years have passed away since then! The total cost of the entire structure, inclusive of the money expended on laying out the grounds and providing furniture and general equipments, is Rs. 8,89,627, a large increase on the original estimate of 4½ lakhs.

IT is reported that the Government of India has sanctioned a loan of twenty-four and a half lakhs for the development of the harbour works at Karachi. "This," remarks a local paper, "is a step in the right direction. We trust it will be at once responded to by the formation of a Port Trust and the inauguration of a period of active and judicious energy in pushing forward the construction of those wharves and quays which we have seen are essential; in enlarging and deepening the anchorage space, and by meeting the wishes of the mariners who desire safe ingress and egress to the Harbour and roomy moorings when inside."

THE *Sind Gazette* enters a protest against the arrangements for the delivery of the English mails in Sind, declaring that it is a monstrous folly that they should be sent to Bombay before reaching Karachi. "It is another very strong argument for the annexation of Karachi to the Punjab, that this ridiculously circuitous route would hardly be maintained, were Bombay and not Bombay interests severed from Sind. And all Northern India would be brought three days nearer to Europe at a step."

THE ore in the chief shaft of the Mysore Gold Mining Company is surpassing all expectations. Captain Plummer's last report says :—"The lode continues to look well, is wide and strong, and the part which was reported some weeks ago as being nipped is again open out to 6 ft. wide. This is an exceedingly fine piece of ground; it gets larger, and extends further north the deeper we go. The assay value this week is 4 ozs. 0 dwt. 1 gr. A fortnight ago it was 5 ozs. 14 dwts. 8 grs. The north end immediately under this place was also 5 ozs. 14 dwts. 6 grs. To-day the ore from the two places is of the same value—4 ozs. 0 dwt. 1 gr. This is satisfactory, seeing that the ore in the deepest level is equal to the ore in the slopes above it, with the advantage that the vein appears to be wider in the level than it is in the slope."

THE Government offices at Simla opened on Saturday, and work began in the usual way at the beginning of the week.

A HOME correspondent writes :—"The Nagpore-Bengal Railway project has again been before the Government; and though the Indian Government and the promoters are quite willing to proceed with the work, they have once more met with refusal at head-quarters. It would have been otherwise had Lord R. Churchill remained in office another three weeks, and neither the promoters nor the Government of India are likely to take the present 'No' as a final answer. The Burmese lines, too, are very much alive. Such houses as the Rothschilds are willing to purchase and to extend them. But the Indian Government know their prospective advantages too well to part with them. Military and not commercial considerations operate in their refusal to dispose of the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi line. For the present, as you are possibly aware, the Government will not dispose of this concern."

THE latest news from the indigo districts is that, except in Midnapur, good rain has fallen throughout the greater part of Lower Bengal, which has enabled planters to complete their spring sowings. More rain, however, would be beneficial. No more rain has fallen in Behar, and the later sowings have generally come up well, and the accounts are favourable, with the exception that in a few places caterpillars are reported to have attacked the young plant.

THE Provincial Bank of India, Limited, has stopped payment. The Bank is a small affair, with a capital of five lakhs (half paid-up) and was started at Delhi in June 1884. It is understood that the collapse is due rather to bad management than want of business. An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders is convened for the 13th instant to determine whether the Bank shall be liquidated, or an attempt made to resuscitate it. According to an up-country paper, there seems no doubt about the creditors being paid in full. The shareholders may perhaps lose half their capital.

WRITING in regard to the unfortunate Select Committee for inquiring into the administration of India, a London correspondent says :—"Considerable regret prevails that Lord Hartington declined to act as chairman. The House of Commons would have felt more confidence in his judgment than in the opinions of Lord Northbrook. The latter is deemed too much of an official and less free from bias than Lord Hartington. But Lord Northbrook has one qualification superior to the other. He will work. Sir Roper Lethbridge's amendment, that the just expectations of the Indian peoples will not be satisfied unless the inquiry includes a local investigation, is somewhat of a puzzle—not of itself, for most people can understand it, but because of its origin. It is averred that Sir Roper did not once speak thus in the interest of the 'peoples.' Nothing will come of the amendment."

LORD ABERDEEN, the new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, is doing his best to win the good-will of the Nationalists. At Dublin the other day there was a meeting of citizens to start a fund for the relief of the unemployed. The Lord Lieutenant (says a correspondent) astonished Dublin by walking over from the Castle unattended. Lord Aberdeen spoke in admirable tone, and had an excellent reception. By-and-by "the other side," got a turn, and the Nationalists gave an opportu-

THE FOREST COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

ALIBAG, APRIL 8.

THE Commission resumed its sitting this afternoon at half-past twelve. Three witnesses were examined. The first was a member of a "wild tribe," as they are known; the second Mahars, a member of the "depressed" tribe; and the last was a police patel, a Maharatta.

The attendance of the villagers was again very numerous, the Durdar tent being encircled by dense crowds of the great "unwashed."

Julga bin Dondya Kalkari, a labourer, said: There are six Kalkari families in Kamarle, but there are more families in the surrounding villages. None of them own land or cattle. We cultivated some warkas land last year with pickaxes, which was allowed us by Government for the first time after a closure of many years. Formerly we were allowed to cultivate 10 pands of warkas free of assessment per head. Each man was allowed to cultivate one bigha or 20 pands of warkas. We paid 2½ as. as rent, and enjoyed the rest free. We occasionally cultivated a malki warkas land. Last year Government levied 4 as. per bigha from us. Some of us were fined 8 as. each for cultivating without permission. The forest guards had verbally allowed us to sow grain, but that was not held sufficient. We have always lived by the collection and sale of forest produce. Within the last 5 years we were stopped from fetching fuel, &c., free from the jungle. Karwanda fruits, mangoes, palas, apta temburai leaves and nani have all been farmed, and the farmers' servants object to our removing these from the forest. Hirda nuts and sekakai are also farmed. Eight years ago these articles were not farmed, and we could obtain them without hindrance. Up to three years ago we removed fuel from the forests by head-loads and sold it in Kharapat villages. We are not now allowed to remove it. If we happen to remove the forest fuel the forest peon takes away our bill-hooks, and will not return them till we pay them something. We find employment about the sowing and harvest times, but even then our wages are very low. We get about 1½ to 2 as. At other times we are without employment; then we barely subsist by catching crabs, fish, &c., or by fetching forest fuel for sale. We are very scantily clothed, and therefore require more fuel to keep a fire all night. We do not find employment on Government felling, as Mahars, Agris and others flock to the work, and we consequently get no chance to work. The rate of wages allowed for such cuttings by Government are 3 as. a day. When the forest produce was available to us, we were not so hard up for a living as now. Petty thefts of agricultural produce have become more frequent lately because some of the Katkharis who cannot earn their living by honest means resort to thieving, and they are also punished for it. We do not get liquor as before, as we have no money to buy it.

By the Commission: We find employmemt under the farmers of wild produce, whenever they have to collect such articles as sekekai. It takes three days to collect, dry up, and fetch a head-load of sekakai. The farmer pays 3 as. for a head-load. If the same were sold in the bazaar it would fetch from 4 to 6 as. We can collect this amount on apta leaves in a day. They have to be arranged and taken to the farmers; this takes two days more, and so in three days we can only make about 4 or 6 as., but if the same were sold in the market they would fetch about 7 as. The apta leaves are however limited in quantity; and we cannot employ ourselves on the work for any length of time. If the forest guards discover us in removfuel he levies a fee of one anna per head-load, which if sold in the bazaar would fetch about 2 as. We can only get one head-load in a day. The jungle is half a kos off from our village, and our women take the load to the bazaar in the neighbourhood for sale, we remaining at home to take care of the children. The extraction of honey employs the Kalkaris for about 3 or 4 days in the month of May. We have to pay the farmer one anna for each virla (umbrella), and pay the same amount for each basket (½ maund) of green mangoes and sell them for 3 as. We can fetch a basketful of a mangoes in a day. Whenever there is a good mango crop we obtain work for about two months. For each basket of karwanda fruit we have to pay two pice to the farmer, or we exchange them for grain and husk. We also sell fowls, each family making about Rs. 2 a year by it.

Balya Krishna, Mahar, aged 50, a servant from Karmarle in Alibag, said he was the Watandar's Mahar of Kamarle. There were 25 houses occupied by his caste in the village. He did not hold any land but cultivated a bit of rice-land belonging to somebody else, and mostly lived by labour. About 5 years ago he cultivated some hill land in the Sagargarh ghora, and grew nachni and other hill-grain. He used to raise hill crops from Angria's time, but he was now prevented from doing so by the forest-guards, and also stopped from taking firewood from the the jungle for sale. He used to take the wood and the next day sell it in Alibag or some other market. A head-load sold for 2 as. Now the forest guard demanded a fee of one or one-and-a-half as., which he and others similarly placed could not afford to pay, and if this fee was not paid his bill-hook was taken away. About 6 months ago his bill-hook was snatched from him, but he got it back by paying the peon, whom he did not know except that he was a Maratha by caste, a sum of two annas. Four or five years ago his daughter-in-law and two other women were fined a rupee each for cutting a a head-load each of karwanda, bakshi, and kuda bushes for firewood from the Sagargarh forest. On an average they lived by the produce, of fields for about four months, by employment for two months at harvest and sowing time, and the rest of the year by fetching forest produce from the jungle. As they are stopped from cultivating on hills and removing firewood they found it hard to get a living. If any Government felling took place the Kunbis generally found work by it. Some land Government assigned to the cultivators, and reserved the others for forest, and so the labourers had no land on which to grow the nachni. There were about 500 Mahar families in the taluka, none of whom held lands; those who had having lost them through debt, and have to live by labour. He held no watan land but got the *batuta* from the ryot.

Sukaram Dharmaji Mokal, a cultivator of Alibag, said: I am an elected member of the Taluka local board, and the officiating police patel of the village of Hasvira. I hold 125 acres of rice land, salt and sweet, and 12 acres of warkas in 5 or 6 villages. I pay annually Rs. 518 as assessment. The village of Vaijali is a forest village, and I have in it 10 acres of rice and 5 of warkas land. The latter land contains no trees a any kind except some karanja trees. It is pasture land, and my cattle graze on it. I prepare about 12 maunds of seedling. The manure I obtain from my cattle suffices for about 2 maunds, and for the rest I manure seed-beds by allowing the sheep to be folded on them. I have been raising the seed in this way for the last 10 years. The manuring for the seed beds costs me about Rs. 60 a year. As for manuring a seed bed of one maund I have to give two maunds of rice to the owner of the sheep. The other cultivators on the village do the same. Before, when we got tahal free, the sheep were penned on the forest, but now that the forest is used for rab beds, the other fields are left unmanured; and the consequence is a prejudicial effect. This has caused the outturn to be less by 25 per cent. We obtained loppings from ookshi, dhaiti, bharang, kalekuda, &c., ten or twelve years ago, and now we are prevented from doing so by the forest guards. I am not aware of any orders or notifications having been communicated to the villagers regarding the concessions made by Government in the matter of following certain rab materials from Government forests. There were two settlements (Nos. 79 and 42) at first in the forest. The latter was dis-forested last year, and the former retained by Government. I heard two or three years ago that certain concessions were made for cutting certain kinds of rab. I made no attempt to get the restriction placed by the forest guard removed, nor did I appeal. The people in the village said that the guards prevented them from removing the shrubs. I never had any communication with the forest guards on the subject. The people of Hasvira and Vaijali resorted to the forests of Saral for tahal. The cultivators of five or six of other villages also removed tahal from the same jungle. The Saral villagers never objected, nor did the others. Two years ago we got suitable wood, such as teak and kheir, for ploughs, from the Government forests free. Since the withdrawal of the privilege we have been using inferior wood, such as bhend and karanj, for the purpose. We have to keep spare wood on hand as the ploughs break very often. The karanj is very largely planted in warkas land and in compounds. I hold about 100 acres of salt land. Wood and teak leaves are required for platforms on which the ota seed beds are raised before sowing them broadcast. On account of the difficulty experienced in gathering the wood for platforms the seedlings are sometimes raised on dry ground near the village site, but they are partia l damaged by fowls and in removing them to the field. After the organisation of the Forest Department we got permission for some time to cut the fuel required for domestic consumption, without paying any fee, from the forest of Saral. I produce an order by the Forest Inspector, dated 22nd August 1873, granting such permission to all the inhabitants of Kasvira. All the villages in Kharapat had a similar privilege of bringing their fuel from the neighbouring forests.

By the Commission. I have been officiating patel for the last 5 or 6 years. There are no teak or kheir trees in Vaijali. I do not sell any grass from my warkas. There is no grass exported to Bombay from my village. We do not get any khoorta to be used as manure. We ask for free firwood, materials for cattle-sheds, and rab wood for ploughs and ota platforms. We have not yet asked for wood for building purposes, but intend to do so hereafter for the poor people. Kharepat inolades all the villages from Keras to Sambre and to the east of Sagargarh.

THE CASE OF RUKHMABAI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

DEAR SIR,—I have to sincerely thank you and other kind friends who have generously come forward in my trial to help me with subscriptions. Keenly as I appreciate their kindness, I cannot accept their contributions, as I can do without them for the present. All I want is the sympathy of my friends.

I have therefore to request you, Sir, to kindly discontinue receiving subscriptions for me.—Yours faithfully,

RUKHMABAI.

THE INDO-WIMBLEDON SCHEME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you permit me, through your columns, to ask Commanding Officers and Adjutants of Volunteer corps to kindly expedite returns of nominations for the team or subscriptions that they have to send in? A number of nominations have been received, and there will be no difficulty in selecting a team that may be depended upon to uphold the credit of Indian Volunteer marksmen at home. But some subscriptions that have been promised have not yet been received, and it is necessary that they should come to hand before the selections for the team can be finally settled. There is now in the Bank Rs. 4,638, and some Rs. 2,000 more have been promised, but not yet paid in. Only two months now remain to the date when the team will be required to leave Bombay for London (June 8th), and it is high time the composition of the team was determined, so that its members may be able to get leave and make other arrangements. If corps that have money to send will kindly send it in soon, no further time need be lost, but the selection of the team can be at once determined, and the names announced. At present, it is impossible to say whether eight or nine men can be sent. It is absolutely necessary that the *personnel* of the team should be decided, and notice given to the men selected, before the 15th of this month.—Yours, &c.,

W. F. WHITEHEAD,
Honorary Secretary,
Calcutta. Indo-Wimbledon Fund.

THE UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Permit me to add a few remarks to your recent article on the subject. No Englishmen are now appointed to the superior branches of the Public Works, Forest, or Education departments, except under covenant with the Secretary of State; these so-called uncovenanted men are therefore just as much covenanted as members of any other service. The real difference between the uncovenanted and covenanted civilian is, that the one may be turned out of the service at a moment's notice, whereas the other cannot, as Government agrees, before he leaves England, to pay him for his services at a minimum rate, provided he carries out the terms of his contract. All men appointed in England belong to the latter class, and to dub them uncovenanted is not only insulting but positively untruthful. Although men of either service are no doubt ultimately judged by society according to their personal qualities, there can be just as little doubt that a certain reproach is attached to the term uncovenanted; in plain English, to quote the words of a "covenanted" friend, who thus blankly put it, a member of the covenanted Civil Service is supposed to be a gentleman until he has proved himself to be a cad; a member of the uncovenanted service is regarded as a gentleman until he has proved himself to be a gentleman. The existence of this sort of feeling cannot be conducive to the interests of Government, and it is calculated to irritate men who are by birth and education equal to members of the more favoured service. I have no doubt that many men are deterred from competing for appointments in the uncovenanted service because they know that out here only two services—in spite of all that may be said to the contrary—are considered fit for a gentleman: the military and the covenanted. It is to be hoped that the Parliamentary Committee, if its sits, will acknowledge the truth of this argument in the interests of Government as well as of the service, and recommend the abolition of invidious distinctions which are non-existent, and therefore unjustifiable as regards a large majority of the principal "uncovenanted" appointments. In England, no distinction is made between departments; a clerk in the India Office and another in the Foreign Office both belong to the "Civil Service," although the probability is that the one belongs to a much lower rung of the social ladder than the other. Why, then, should any difference be made out here, and inferiority be imputed where none exists?

April 6. CIVIL SERVANT.

THE BOMBAY LOTTERY CASE.

YESTERDAY, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. P. Ryan, the case in which Gunesh Sadasco Satthe, the proprietor of a Hindoo hotel, stood charged with publishing a notification of a lottery without the sanction of Government, was resumed.

Mr. Little, the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Davur for the defence.

A dealer in ganja was examined on behalf of the prosecution. He deposed to having bought a large number of tickets, and also obtained hand-bills regarding the condition of the lottery from Gadgil, who had obtained them from the accused. Witness was given to understand by the accused that the sanction of Government had been obtained. This closed the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Davur declined to call any witnesses for the defence.

Mr. Little thought that in the interests of the public he ought to make a few remarks. He said that two speeches had been made on behalf of the defence which were quite out of order. It had been alleged that the lottery was a *bona fide* one, and yet the defence would not go into the box to prove it. There was nothing to show that the Agricultural College spoken of was going to be established. What the promoters of the lottery would to do was to establish a firm at Hyderabad to lend money to ryots at a low rate of interest.

Mr. Davur, on behalf of the defence, said that his client had nothing whatever to do with the *bona fide* or *mala fide* of the case. What he had done was done in good faith. The sub-section under which he was charged did not render him indictable for simply selling tickets but for publishing the hand-bills. From the evidence adduced by the prosecution he said there was nothing to prove that he had published these bills. He had gone to the printing office in the company of Vithayaya, a Hyderabad Marwaree, and secretary to the lottery, and it was he who gave the order for the printing of these bills. This man had travelled over a great part of India in connection with the lottery, and had sold a number of tickets himself and appointed agents to sell tickets for him at a commission of 5 per cent. If the affair was a swindle, the secretary and others at Hyderabad were the perpetrators of it, and not the unfortunate agents. It was not likely that these men at so small a remuneration as 5 per cent. on the sale of tickets would join such a conference, and it was not likely that the man at Hyderabad would allow such a number of confederates in the plot. If the accused was indictable for selling the tickets, the number of the witnesses brought by the prosecution were quite as guilty as he. It was possible that the accused laboured under the impression that Government had sanctioned the affair, as Vidnayava seemed to have insinuated this much. In fact, he (Mr. Davur) believed the negociations for obtaining this sanction were set on foot by the secretary when he was in Bombay. Mr. Davur thought that if his Worship held that the accused was guilty, he might be let off with a fine that he could afford to pay, as he believed that the case was brought forward more to deter the public from entering haphazard into transactions of this sort than to punish the accused.

The magistrate convicted the accused, and inflicted on him the maximum fine of Rs. 1,000, and ordered a distress warrant to be issued against him in default of payment.

CRICKET.

A TWELVE a side game will be played this day on the Gymkhana ground between a combined team of the Gymkhana and the Parsee players who go to England at the end of this month. The match has been got up for the purpose of giving the Parsees a little practice in match playing.

The sides, selected by Messrs. Wyer and Gaddum are as follows:—

Mr. Wyer's side.	Mr. Gaddum's side.
M. B. Wyer (captain).	F. D. Gaddum (captain).
T. H. Henderson.	A. F. Gouls.
J. B. Macbeth,	C. Carnegy.
N. Glazebrook.	W. Young.
S. S. Cooper.	F. C. Macrae.
—— Harver.	C. M. Merriman.
—— Major.	—— Morenas.
—— Framjee.	—— Baria.
—— Rumwalla.	—— Dastur.
—— Lobboowalla.	—— Burjorjee.
—— Bozonjee.	—— Bhedwar.
Dr. Patel.	—— Dadabhoy.

THE SOUTH COUNTRY AND OOTY.

MR. EDWIN ARNOLD, C.S.I. writes his last letter to the *Daily Telegraph* from Ootacamund, and describes his visit to the South Country and Ooty. He embarked at Colombo to cross to Tuticorin, the "scattered town," which, he says, is an abominable place to land at. The roadstead is so encumbered with rocks and shoals that vessels must lie outside, six or seven miles from the shore, and the disembarkation has consequently to be effected in a steam-launch, which, when any wind is blowing, "rolls and pitches like a porpoise at play before delivering her cargo of half-roasted and half-drowned people" at the pier. Of Tuticorin, Mr. Arnold says:—

Tuticorin is a sandy maritime little place, which fishes a few pearls, produces and sells the great pink conch shells, exports rice and baskets, and is surrounded on the land side by a wilderness of cocoa and palmyra palms. A voyage of eighteen hours from the hot luxuriance of Ceylon has now utterly altered the landscape, and its fauna and flora. Here you encounter once more the familiar birds and plants of India; the striped squirrel, the grey crow, the myna, and the kite are everywhere; and the black shrike, the bee-bird and the green parrot haunts the red and yellow blossoms of the tulip trees. Instead of the dense undergrowth of Cingalese jungles, one sees again the wide open plains characteristic of India, dotted with thorns and mangoes, and clothed with green crops wherever a well can be sunk or the waters of a stream diverted. Tuticorin itself would remain almost unknown and unvisited were it not the terminus of the southern railways of the Peninsula, and one of the few ports afforded by the inhospitable Coromandel coasts.

From Tuticorin, Mr. Arnold went to Madura, which those of our readers who have taken an interest in the Crole-Sullivan squabble, means, according to its Sanskrit derivation, the place of amenity!—

Madura is a clean and well-kept city, full of many other interesting buildings and of picturesque combinations of palm-grove and bazaar-life which would delight an artist. In its streets may be constantly seen, yoked *ekas* and carts, those charming little *Guini* bullocks, milk-white and perfectly proportioned, but no larger than Newfoundland dogs. I saw one of these in the garden of Mr. DeSouza, at Colombo, which was a bull, as symmetrical as any short-horn sire of the Bates breed, and yet positively no bigger than a mastiff or Mount St. Bernard. Madura also produces the finest scarlet-dyed cloths in India—a distinction attributed to the virtues of the water of the water of the River Vyga. In one of her streets is, moreover, to be seen a very simple, but pleasing monument, recording the gratitude of the inhabitants to a former collector, Mr. Blackburne. It is a pillar of stone, of no architectural merit, but erected to perpetuate the name and virtues of this meritorious British official, who transformed Madura from a fœtid and plague-stricken city to one which has become wholesome, agreeable, and handsome in aspect beyond most Indian towns. Every night a lamp is lighted upon this memorial, and it is only one of a thousand proofs of the benefits conferred upon India by the just and conscientious English rule, and of the solid appreciation felt for that rule by the best minds among the natives.

In this connection, Mr. Arnold makes the following remarks in regard to native loyalty:—

Political mischief-mongers who talk at home or in India of the discontent and ill-will of her inhabitants towards the British are either ignorant or malignant. I have recently passed through hundreds of her towns and cities, and over thousands of miles of her districts—often wandering alone in crowded bazaars or solitary jungles—and have not encountered a single evil look or received one rude or unfriendly answer. In conversation with intelligent people of all castes and classes I have found the blessings of our strong and upright sway perfectly well understood and repaid—not indeed with affection, since that is asking too much from Hindoo natures—but with respect, admiration, and general acquiescence. There are classes, of course, which will always remain hostile, and India is an ocean of humanity, about the various seas, gulfs, and inlets of which no man can ever securely generalise. Yet I am personally convinced by observation and inquiry that the roots of our Raj—despite all drawbacks and perils—were never so deeply struck into the soil as at present, and that, while we must strive more and more to develop the splendid resources of the country, and to win the hearts of her people by fearless, but wise and gradual expansion of their rights and liberties, India knows well that she never has received from Heaven a richer blessing than the Pax Britannica.

Mr. Arnold did not make any prolonged sojourn in Trichinopoly; nor did he tarry among the temples, villages, and tobacco-fields of the Coimbatore region. He was already beginning to feel the effects of the heat, and his aim therefore was to hasten up the Nilgherries, to get a little "cooling down" at Ootacamund, before taking the long and torrid journey to Hyderabad and thence to Bombay.

We arrived at Metapolliam, where the ascent to Ootacamund begins, before day break on Feb. 13, and saw the rising sun light up a glorious panorama of mountain and forest. There commenced one of the finest experiences of our Indian wanderings. It is entirely impossible to do full justice to the grandeur and beauty of that climb upwards into the bosom of the "Blue Mountains," or to depict the enchanting charms and re-invigorating salubrity of their broad and fair summits. Nobody can praise "Ooty" too much, or exaggerate the advantage to the Presidency of Madras of possessing this island of health lifted eight thousand feet into the upper heaven of India. The splendid mountain mass measures forty-two miles by fourteen, mainly of granite, with deep valleys and ravines filled with rich black soil, where wild nature revels. As you approach the gigantic wall through the belt of primeval forest which girdles its foot—a tangled wilderness of tropical growth, teeming with wild beasts and haunted by malaria—it seems impossible that any road can exist to lead to the summit. But the sturdy little ponies hitched to the pole of the *tonga* gallop off from Kullar, after a kick or two, and you begin to ascend imperceptibly by cunning slopes and sudden advantages taken of cleft and ledge until you look down through a vista of bamboos and palms upon the plain and the fever-belt. The way lies up a long forest-clad gorge, studded with rocks and waterfalls, and surmounted by peaks which catch and hold the clouds. From the thickets on either hand monkeys and jungle-fowl break; strange birds call and sing behind the veil of the thick creepers and rattans; the cry of wild animals is heard at intervals, with the noise of water and an occasional falling tree. At every third mile the lean but plucky little ponies are changed, and the ascent continues uninterrupted, except by the trains of native carts, drawn by those hardy milk-white bullocks of Mysore with the long, coloured horns, which enabled Tippoo Sultan to make such long marches against us. Here and there occurs a native village with its little bazaar perched upon some shoulder of the magnificent glen, and parties of naked coolies are everywhere seen metalling and repairing the blood-red road, which winds for thirty-one long and wonderful miles upwards to Coonoor. You pass in this way all the zones of Indian vegetation, from the almost fierce luxuriance of the dark jungle of the plain to the figs, bamboos, and acacias of the lower spurs, then to the region of the coffee gardens, and, finally, to the tea plantations, and to a new floral world where the Australian blue gums and wattles dominate.

During his stay at Ootacamund, Mr. Arnold became very friendly with a community of the Tudas, the aboriginees of these hills. He was even invited to crawl on hands and knees into the small square opening which is the front door of their hut, and partook of buffalo milk from a bamboo pot in the bosom of a Tuda household. Mr. Arnold quotes the following description of these singular people, which appears generally accurate:—

The *Tudas* or, as they are more commonly called, *Toreurs* (a Tamil term for 'herdsmen') number one thousand, including women and children, and divide themselves into two classes—*Paikies* or *Teralliz*, who can hold all sacred offices; and *Katas*, or *Tardas*, who are the laymen. The *Tudas* are a singularly handsome race, tall and athletic, with Roman noses, beautiful teeth, and large, full, expressive eyes. They never wear any covering on the head, but their jet-black hair is allowed to grow to the length of six or seven inches and forms a thick, bushy mass of curls all round. Their women retain their good looks longer than the females of the low country, and many of the girls are exquisitely beautiful. Their dress consists of a short under-garment, folded round the waist, and fastened by a girdle. Over this is thrown a sort of mantle, or toga, which covers every part except the head, legs, and right arm. The tresses of the women are allowed to fall in natural profusion over the neck and shoulders. Their villages, which they call *Munts* or *Mortts*, are generally situated on some lovely verdant slope, near the borders of a wood. They breed no animals save the buffalo, nor do they engage in agriculture or any other pursuit, but wander over the hills, of which it is said they are the aborigines, free and unshackled. In their *Mortts* their dairies form a separate building of superior size, which is viewed by them as sacred, and into which no female is allowed to enter. They have a temple dedicated to Truth, but there is no visible representation within; in fact, nothing but three or four bells in a niche, to which libations of milk are poured out. They salute the sun on its rising, and believe that, after death, the soul goes to *Pan-noor*, "the great country," respecting which they do not attempt to furnish any description. They have sacred groves, called *Teriris*, and to these herds of buffaloes are attached, whose milk is allotted entirely to the calves; and the priests of these groves are call

Pal-al, from Tamil words signifying 'milkmen.' They are honest, brave, inoffensive, and contented; but, on the other hand, they are indolent, and do not esteem chastity a virtue. Their dwellings more resemble the dens of beasts than than the abodes of men. A door about two feet high, and so narrow as almost to forbid ingress, leads to a dark, dirty chamber, where a whole family may be found huddled together. Yet, even here, in spite of their rude dress and not over cleanly habits, the beauty of their maidens cannot be overlooked. Their symmetry of form, and the tender and delicate expression of their features, enable them to stand a comparison with the palm beauties of the West. Among the most singular of their customs is the sacrifice of buffaloes at their funerals, attended with a strange sort of game. These animals, which are of a prodigious size, and far larger and wilder than the buffaloes of the plain, are driven into an enclosed area by a party of young men armed with huge clubs, who join hands and dance a sort of circular dance among them. They then with shouts and blows excite the fury of the herd, and at a given signal two athletic youths throw themselves upon a buffalo, and, grasping the cartilage of the nostrils with one hand, hang on to the neck with the other. Two or three more rush to their aid, while others strike the animal with their clubs, and goad him on to fury. After a time, when the buffalo is nearly exhausted, they fasten a bell to its neck and let

But you will at once, I venture to think, be able to read between the lines of what I have written in re buggy. The vehicle is, I dare say, eminently well suited to the purposes to which it is turned in this hemisphere. There is no kindlier-hearted people on the face of the earth than the Australians, and it is in good cheer nature that they so persistently attempt to hoist visitors from the old country into their torture-chambers on wheels, and drive the said visitors out of their minds. They forget that many of those visitors are averse from being bothered with buggy-riding. They forget that the buggy may become to the stranger one of the direst of bores. I have lived long, and have been the prey of innumerable bores. I will not be bored any more if I can help it.

THE MURDER OF BISHOP HANNINGTON.

THE following letter has been received by the Honorary Secretary, Church Missionary Society, from the Rev. William Henry Jones, the African who was Bishop Hannington's companion through the Masailand to Kavirondo :—

1. Dr. Hannington, Bishop of the Eastern Equatorial Africa, I am very sorry to inform you, was wickedly murdered along with 50 men at Unyalla, on the banks of the Lake Nyanza, on the 31st of October, 1885, while attempting to go across to Uganda.

2. The Bishop's caravan, after leaving Rabai on the 22nd of July last, moved on steadily to Taita, Ndii, Chikumbuluyu, Ulu, Ngonzo, Naivasha, Njemps, Kamasia, Kabras, and finally to Kavirondo, without encountering any very great disaster, except at Ngongo, where we were detained for 15 days, while seeking to procure food from the hostile and unfriendly Wakikuyu, and while endeavouring to do so the dear Bishop's life was attempted for the first time by the natives of the country. Here, also, the caravan was nearly retracing its steps to the coast owing to the difficulties into which it was thrown through hunger. But the Bishop waited patiently until at last the Lord in mercy made things easy for us, for which we were thankful.

3. The Bishop's caravan went on following Mr. Thompson's route and encampments as closely as possible throughout the way to Kavirondo.

4. The caravan reached Kavirondo on the 8th of October. The Bishop here then proposed that he would go to Uganda with 50 men, while the rest of the caravan should remain at Sundu's village in my charge. At Uganda the Bishop said he would arrange with some of the missionaries there, and if any expressed a desire to go to the coast he would ask him or them to take the new route and pick up the caravan at Sundu's village in Kavirondo and then to proceed to the coast. Accordingly his lordship got all the loads nicely selected, and packed sufficient to take his lordship's party to Uganda, and thence to the coast *viâ* Unyamwezi. On the 12th October his lordship with the party of 50 men and their loads left me and the remainder of the caravan at Sundu's village. Here I parted with the Bishop.

5. The Bishop, thus started, went on coasting the lake, which was reached on the third day after leaving Sundu's village. On the tenth day of the Bishop's journey the party found themselves in a country which is described as being full of plantain trees, which forms the chief article of food of that part of the world. The Bishop asked for the chief of the country. The chief being informed of the Bishop's arrival came to greet him. The chief then asked the Bishop how long it was since he had left the coast. The Bishop said three months. The chief then asked the Bishop for 10 guns and 10 barrels of powder as a hongo. The Bishop said that he could not comply with such a high demand of hongo in his friend Mtesa's country. The chief after that went away home rather in a bad mood, and the Bishop instead of the above demand simply sent him one barrel of powder and four elbows of cloth. Soon after that the chief sent some men who pretended to conduct the Bishop to a place from whence he could see the lake. The Bishop most eagerly followed the men with only one follower. They had scarcely gone any distance, when the Bishop and his man were caught and tied and conveyed to the village by a way through which the Bishop's men could not see their master being taken away in a manner that would excite them. However, one of the Bishop's men happened to be in a place where to his great horror and surprise he saw the Bishop and his follower being conducted into the village with their hands tied with ropes, and soon went to inform his companions of it. There was no more order after that. The Bishop's goods were all ordered to be taken to the chief's home. Some of the cooking materials of the Bishop were soon scrambled by the natives. The men, terror-stricken, did not know what to do. The Bishop was asked to wait for an answer from the great chief. For eight days the Bishop was in his confinement, while his men were allowed to go about the place. On the eighth day the messenger sent to the great chief returned, and on the same night there was great deal of drumming and shouting among the natives. When our men asked what was the cause of the shouting among the villagers, they were told that the great chief had given orders that the Mzungu should proceed on to Uganda to see the great chief. On the following day all the Bishop's men were disarmed in the morning, after which they were caught and tied two by two together and then confined in different huts.

At 5-30 p.m. the Bishop and the men were taken to a bush far away from the village, those who led the Bishop leading the way. When they got to the place the dear Bishop and his cook were those whom they killed first by shooting them, the men being speared. Four men in a most providential manner escaped from this scene of murder to tell me how the Bishop got killed and also how their companions groaned under the spear of the people they never offended. Of the four men who escaped one is a Christian from Frere Town, one is from Rabai, and two are from Zanzibar. Their statement is precisely the same of the Bishop's death, but as to how they made their escapement is a mystery to which I could not get a satisfactory reply from either of them. The report is universally acknowledged by all the surrounding tribes that the white man who went towards the lake is killed.

6. After getting all the evil reports of the Bishop's murder I remained silent at Sundu's village. To go and make personal inquiries of the Bishop's death from the place where I and my men were staying was impossible. The natives hearing the death of the Bishop began to be rude to my feeble caravan. Accordingly with great difficulty I left Kavirondo on the 8th of December and arrived at Rabai on the 4th of February in a most feeble state of health, having suffered from dysentery all the way from Kavirondo. I remained one month after hearing the death of the Bishop at Sundu's village over the time the Bishop told me to wait for him.

7. I am sorry to say that I got possession of none of the Bishop's papers. It is said that many of the men, particularly the young, were not all killed, but were taken as slaves. Of the four men who escaped for their lives three of them met together after wandering singly for 13 days. Phillip was 15 days finding his way to Sundu's village, half starved to death and with swollen legs.

8. The Bishop was told by the chief that he had come by the closet side (*sic*) to see him, a thing which he ought not to have done. He said that Uganda was the side from which direction all the Europeans came, but not from Kavirondo side. Our men, during the eight days they were waiting for a reply, were told about the Uganda missionaries and their work there; and such names as Mackay and others are well known to the natives in that district. Before reaching the place where the above sad transactions took place the Bishop was shown a place where he was asked to get into the canoes and take him and his across to Uganda. But the Bishop refused: after that they reached Unyalla while seeking to get to the river Nile.

9. Such is the sad and melancholy report I have to submit to you, Sir, of Dr. Hannington, the Bishop of the Eastern Equatorial Africa's expedition to Uganda through Masailand. The remainder of the men of the caravan, left in my charge by the Bishop, I have through the goodness of the Lord brought them to the coast without suffering from any of the tribes through whom we passed, though we were three times wellnigh being annihilated. I got to hear nothing from the Uganda missionaries, neither do I know whether Mr. Hooper has reached or not.

10. The Right Rev. Bishop Hannington at Nayanza; 26 Zanzibar men, 12 Free Town men, 11 Rabai men, one Kavirondo man; total 50. Four escaped.

THE ITALIAN MISSION TO ABYSSINIA.

IN the Italian Chamber of Deputies the Foreign Minister, Count Robilant, replying to Signor Maurigli, stated that General Pozzolini's mission to King John of Abyssinia had been temporarily countermanded. General Pozzolini, it will be remembered, left Rome for Massowah on the 9th January to explain to King John the friendly purposes of the Italian Government and to establish amicable relations with that sovereign. General Pozzolini, however, received no answer to the letter he sent to King John announcing his mission. This delay is explained by the fact that the King is engaged in putting down a rebellion in the Gallas country. His General Ras Alula, who is encamped not far from Massowah, invited General Pozzolini to set out, assuring him that he would receive the King's letter on his way. But the Italian Government distrusted these assurances, Ras Alula having often evinced the bitterest hostility against the Italians. As owing to the time thus lost General Pozzolini could not return from Abyssinia before the commencement of the rainy season, his departure has now been countermanded. General Robilant stated, however, that Italy's relations with Abyssinia had not become less friendly, but remained *in statu quo*.

CAMP FURNITURE.—Lightest, strong, and most portable made. The Excelsior Folding Chairs, legs fold up to size of fishing-rod, Rs. 7-8 and 9-8; Washstands, basins fold round legs, Rs. 8-8; Beds, supports close with one movement, Rs. 29-8; Tables, roll and fold into very small space, Rs. 19; Camp Crockery, Camp Cutlery, Moit's Army Rations, &c.—PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

CALENDAR—APRIL, 1886.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter	April 12th,	1h. 35m.	a.m.
Full Moon	„ 18th,	7h. 50.5m.	p.m.
Last Quarter	„ 26th,	10h. 6m.	a.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	High Water.		Low Water.	
				H.	M.	H.	M.
Sat. 10	Second Criminal Sessions, First day, 10 a.m. Madras United S. and W. Mills, Meeting, 3 p.m.	5 48	6 14	2 3	25m a 30 a	8 9	36m 21 a
Sun. 11	5th Sunday in Lent.	5 48	6 15	3 4	17m a 35 a	9 10	37m 49 a
Mon. 12	Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m. English mail expected per s.s. Ravenna.*	5 47	6 15	4 5	25m a 61 a	11	0m —
Tu. 13	Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m. Sale of Steam launch Nora, Apollo-bunder, 5 p.m.	5 46	6 15	5 7	57m a 19 a	0 0	31m 30 a
Wed. 14	Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m. Town Council, 3 p.m.	5 45	6 15	7 8	37m a 23 a	1 1	47m 43 a
Thr. 15	Meeting of University Senate. Maharani Ice Co., Meeting, 3 p.m. Queen S. and W. Co., Meeting, 4 p.m. Meeting of Subscribers Cathedral High School Building Fund, 5-30 p.m. Sacred Concert, Town Hall, 9 p.m.	5 45	6 16	8 9	50m a 17 a	2 2	32m 45 a
Fri. 16	Graduates' Association, Framji C. Institute, 5-30 p.m. Departure of English mail per s.s. Assam, 5 p.m.	5 44	6 16	9 10	49m a 1 a	3 3	25m 39a

* Left Aden at 7 p.m., on Tuesday, 6th inst.

DIVINE SERVICES.

FIFTH SUNDAY IN LENT, APRIL 11.

SAINT THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral. Hymns 315, 320 & 178.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. H. N. Midwinter. Hymns 96 and 205.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Garrett in F.
Anthem.—"Plead Thou my cause."—Mozart.

Wednesday, April 14.
8-30 p.m.—Exposition of Events of Holy Week.

Thursday, April 15.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion and Meditation.

Friday, April 16.
8-30 p.m.—Mission Service.
Daily.—Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 4-45 p.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.
7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.
7-30 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion with Sermon. Hymns 96, 105 and 325.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 96, 200 and 288.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.
11 a.m.—Morning Service, Celebration of Holy Communion and Sermon. Hymns 96 and 182.
6 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon. Hymns 200, 91, and 223.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, ESPLANADE.
(Pastor—The Rev. John Forgan.)
11 a.m.—Morning Service.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPURA.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Service. Hymns 200, 248 and 246.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 145 & 291.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 462, 345 and 470.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.
6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral) and Sermon.
10 a.m.—Matins.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Alms for the poor.

WESLEYAN METHODIST MISSION HALL, PAREL ROAD, (NEAR THE RAILWAY BRIDGE, BYCULLA).
9 a.m.—Class Meeting.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
The public are invited

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
9 a.m.—Mechanics' Institution, B. B. & C. I. Ry., Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.
Hymn 132, 2nd Tune; Hymn 18; Ps. 138, Chant 3; Hymn 295, 1st Tune.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
SERVICE will be held on board the Steam-ship Knight of St. George in the Prince's Dock on Sunday morning at eleven o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

HARBOUR SERVICE.
SERVICE will be held in the Harbour on board the Steam-ship Euphrates, at 11 o'clock in the morning. Captains, officers, seamen, and others are cordially invited to attend. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. For friends purposing to attend the Service a launch will leave Arthur Bunder at 10-35 and Apollo Bunder at 10-35 a.m., precisely. All are cordially invited.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Othello, 1,934 tons, Captain J. Atkin, sailed yesterday for Hull with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Otway Tower, 1,209 tons, Captain H. Purse, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee in ballast.

THE steam-ship Inchulva, 1,453 tons, Captain M T Moss, cleared yesterday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Arabia, 674 tons, Captain H. Rothwell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Col. and Mrs. Ross and 2 daughters, Mr. Baillie, Mr. Simson, Mr. Fisher. Mr. and Mrs. Heaton, and 72 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

9TH APRIL.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Assam	3097	W. J. Nantes	..	P & O Company.
„ California	2221	Young	E	W & A Graham.
„ Dago	1239	Bisset	Ibis	Finlay, Muir & Co.
„ Wingate	1356	Thompson	Ibis	McCulloch & Co.
„ Ld. of St. George	2238	Thomas	O	Killick, Nixon & Co.
„ Indus	1616	Leslie	Ibis	Killick, Nixon & Co.
„ Maulkins Tower	1803	Tiddy	P	Beyts, Craig & Co.
„ Gelert	1105	Winter	A	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Inchgarvie	1723	Sanders	D	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Liscard	1278	T. Byrne	..	Owen & Okell.
„ Mirzapore	2261	R. Harvey	..	P. & O. Co.
„ Kangra	1479	J. Stone	L	B. I. S. N. Co.

STEAMERS SHORTLY DUE.

Name.	Tons Net.	Where from.
Westbourne a	1227	Cardiff.
China a	1304	Liverpool.
Rosario a	1721	Antwerp.
Clan Sinclair	1912	Liverpool.
Sussex a	1620	New York.
Henzada	1344	London.
Ravenna	2235	London.
Vorwaert	1817	Trieste.
Orpington	1497	Cardiff.
Strathmore	1393	Suez.
Inchborva a	1487	Cardiff.
Eden Hall	2353	Liverpool.
Gwalior	1602	Venice.
Hornhead a	1647	Cardiff.
Baron Clyde a	1355	Cardiff.
Amana a	1720	Cardiff.
Victory a	1845	Cardiff.
Lady Armstrong a	1341	Europe.
Winchester	1438	Newport.
Melpomene	1947	Trieste.
Swiftsure a	1257	Cochin.
Thames	2131	China.
Akaba a	2589	Rangoon.
Angera a	2077	Mauritius.
Thisbe	1864	Trieste.
Hazara	1844	London.
Deepdale a	1715	Rangoon.
John Hedhead a	1103	Karachi.
Clan Mackay	1493	Mauritius.
Clyde	2944	China.

a Vessels marked thus are to load at Bombay.

SHIPS EXPECTED FROM HOME PORTS.

Name.	Tons.	Where from.
Ogwena	1880	Cardiff.
Royal Georges	1159	Cardiff.
Cumenias	1284	Cardiff.
Crown of Denmark	2029	Liverpool.
Strathay	...	New York.
Granville	823	New York.
County of Inverness	1636	Cardiff.
County of Kinross	1641	Cardiff.
County of Dumfries	1640	Cardiff.
County of Caithness	1638	Cardiff.
Sileria Colonna	1105	Liverpool.

a Vessels marked thus are to load at Bombay.

SHIPS EXPECTED FROM OUTPORTS.

Name.	Tons.	Where from.
Dallam Towers	1499	Newcastle, N. S. W.
Fairholmes	1706	Newcastle, N. S. W.
P. J. Carvilla	1657	Rio Janeiro.
Carolina	984	Chittagong.
Celtic Chiefs	1749	Rio Janeiro.

a Vessels marked thus are to load at Bombay.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.
Calcutta, Via Cape
Kangra s
Lawada s
Mirzapore, s—P and O

FOR LIVERPOOL
California s
City of Khios s
Ponthoslica—Via Cape

FOR ANTWERP
Dago s
Gulf of Venice s
Knight of St George s
Knight of St John s

FOR HAVRE
Inchrona s
Laitmer—Ship
Naples s
Narcissus

FOR HULL
Othello s
Waverley s

FOR BREMEN VIA CAPE
Ardeclutha

FOR AMSTERDAM
Helmsley s

FOR DUNKIRK
Inchcarvie s
Indus s
Mameluke s
Wingates s

FOR U K OR CONTINENT
Bernicia s
Cambodia s
Euphrates—Via Cape
Inchmaree s
Keplor s
Principality
Reota s
Teviotdale—Via Cape
Thorndale s
White Rose—Ship

FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE
Assam s—P and O
Friary s
Turquoise s

FOR TRIESTE, ODESSA, &c.
Pandora s

FOR GENOA
Knight of St Patrick s
Manila s

FOR GENOA AND NAPLES
East Anglia s
Gorert s

FOR GENOA AND MARSEILLES
Maulkins Tower s
Prins Alexander s
Sheikh s

FOR MARSEILLES
Aspatria s
Restitution s
Roxburgh s

FOR MESSINA AND GENOA
Bosphorus s

FOR CATANIA, &c
Liscard s

FOR CHINA
Kashgar s—P and O

FOR PERSIAN GULF
King Arthur s
Mobile s

FOR JEDDAH
Taif s

UNFIXED STEAMERS
Adawa s
Lisnacrieve s
Otway Tower s

SHIPS
Aldborough
Country of Clare
R Morrow
William Douglas

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS
H M S Osphrey
H M S Sphinx
May Frere s
Patrick Stewart, s

ARRIVAL.

April	Vessels.	Commander.	From
9	Arabia (s)	Rothwell	Busreh, April 4.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
9	Burmah (s)	Mitchell	K. Coast & Karachi
	Peshawur (s)	Moule	London, &c.
	Inchulva (s)	Moss	Dunkirk.
	Othello (s)	Atkin	Hull.
	Otway Tower (s)	Purse	Kurrachee.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Manilla, for Genoa, &c.
„ Arabia, for Persian Gulf.
„ City of Kios, for Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.
ARRIVALS.
April. 5 Ellora (s) ..... Gillett ....
H M S Ranger ... Ripon ..... Bassein, April 1.

April 5.—Steamers Chussan, City of Oxford, Chollerton and Thisbe. Ship Lord Dufferin and Barque Bhotan.

MADRAS.
ARRIVALS.
April. 6 Navarino (s)..... ..... Calcutta.
7 Peshwa (s) .... Bombay.
DEPARTURES.
April. 6 Bombay (s) .... Pondicherry.
7 Hartfield (s)..... ..... Unknown.

HIGH COURT—APRIL 10.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

508—Macfarlane and E—Jugmohundas Mungulдas vs Sir Mungulдas Nathoobhoy and others—Little, S. F and N, and Nanu and H.

509—Little, S, F and N—Sir Mungulдas Nathoobhoy vs Jugmohundas Mungulдas and others—Macfarlane and E, and Nanu and H.

CLARETS.
From A. HERMANN AND Co., PARIS.
Per 1 doz. Qts.
St. Julien Claret..... Rs. 11 ...

(Before the Hon MR JUSTICE JARDINE)
For investigation of pauperism.

6-86—Inperson—Dolutchund Nyhalchund vs Hurivulubh Sewram and another.

9-86—In person—Furdoonjee Hormusjee Shroff vs Sorabjee Framjee—B Shroff—M H Khan
Summary Suit.

127-86—Craigie, L and C—John Graham and others vs Tooloidas—Lalbhai and another.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

420-85—Little, S, F and N—Ootumchund Becherdas vs Sha Kalidas Govindji and others—Nanu and H—Port heard.

422-85—Jefferson, B and D—Ramatbaj and another vs Munchabai and others—Bomonjee and H

497-85—Ardesir, H and D—Perozshaw Pallonjee vs Pallonjee Pestonjee and another—Nanu and H

35-86—Payne, G and S—Kessowjee Morlidhur and others vs Jijibhai Jehangir Lam and another—Nanu and H

46-86—Hore, C and B—Sajoobai vs C A Turner—Little, S, F and N

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.
By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B. V. R. C.
Bombay, 10th April, 1886.

The Colaba range will be available for Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps this day, Saturday, the 10th instant, from 4 p.m.

By order,
H. HODGKINSON, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

DIRECTIONS FOR THE USE OF GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION.

As a Beverage.—A table-spoonful in a tumbler of water is the remedy for colds, irritation of the chest, throat affections, and diseases of the bladder; it is besides excellent as a health-preserving drink during hot weather and epidemics.

At Rio-de-Janeiro it has been noticed that persons habitually using Guyot's Tar Solution are thereby rendered proof against yellow fever.

As a Lotion.—Use one part of Guyot's Tar Solution to one part water.

Guyot's Tar Solution has been tried with great success in the hospitals as a wash for skin diseases, prickly-heat, itching, falling off of the hair, and for disinfecting wounds of a bad nature. Each bottle is accompanied by full instructions for use.

Agents in Bombay: Messrs KEMP & Co.; TREACHER & Co.; THOMSON & TAYLOR; COOPER, MADON & Co.

THE Diamond Dyes are the best dyes ever made. DRESSES, COATS, SCARF, HOODS, YARN, STOCKINGS, CARPET, RUGS, RIBBONS, FEATHERS, or any fabric or fancy article easily and perfectly coloured to any shade, BLACK, BROWN, GREEN, BLUE, SCARLET, CARDINAL RED, NAVY BLUE, SEAL BROWN, OLIVE, GREEN, TERRA-COTTA, and 20 other best colors. Warranted fast and durable. Each packet will color one to four lbs. of goods. If you have never used dyes, try these once. You will be delighted. Sold by chemists and druggists. Large size 6d, small size 3d. Proprietors WELLS & RICHARDSON Co., 58, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street, London, E C, England.

GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, OR BRONZE PAINT, for gilding all kinds of ornamental work. Of all chemists, large size 6d., small size 3d. Proprietors WELLS & RICHARDSON Co, 58 Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street, London, E C, England. Wholesale agents—Treacher and Co., Ld., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona. The trade and native dealers supplied at Wholesale Prices.

GRAEFENBERG CATHOLICON.

An infallible remedy for all FEMALE COMPLAINTS. Cures WEAKNESS NERVOUSNESS, and GENERAL DEBILITY. This remarkable preparation is the only reliable remedy for the distressing diseases of women. Sold by

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,

Price, Rs. 3-4 per bottle.

Many leading Physicians are using this Medicine in their Practice.

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HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL..... 62,500,000
RESERVE FUND 480,000

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BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—58, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
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DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
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PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.

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On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.
For shorter periods at rates which can be ascertained on application.
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Agent.

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NOTICE.
WE have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS in Bombay for the sale of AYALA'S EXTRA QUALITY DRY CHAMPAGNE, the brand which is now used by the principal Military Messes in India.
QUARTS ..... Rs. 56-0 per doz.
PINTS..... „ 29-8 per doz.
PHIPSON & Co.

LIST OF WINES ON APPLICATION.

BEST INVALID PORT.—This wine is carefully selected and guaranteed as of excellent quality and very highly recommended by medical practitioners for invalids and convalescents. Price Rs. 27 per case of one dozen quarts.
FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, &c., Bombay.

PILSENER BIER.
FRUSCHOPPEN.
SPECIEL FUR DAS AUSLAND GEBRAUT.
In cases of 3 dozen Quarts, or 6 dozen Pints.
Per dozen Quarts..... Rs. 5 4 Cash.
Do. Pints..... „ 3 12 „
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA:
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST OF WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Charles Heidsiek's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 50 0	
Heidsiek's Dry Monopole	„ 55 0	Rs 58 0
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	„ 44 0	„ —
Dry Elite „	„ 46 0	„ 48 0
First Quality Dry	„ 38 0	„ 40 0

From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE.
Goldlack, extra..... Rs. 43 0 ..

STILL HOCKS.
From J. M. FABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0	
Deidesheimer	„ 16 0	„ 19 0	
Geisenheimer	„ 21 0	„ —	
Leibfraumilch	„ 21 0	„ 24 0	
Steinwein	„ 21 0	„ —	
Hochheimer Berg	„ 23 0	„ 26 0	
Rudesheimer	„ 25 0	„ 28 0	
Marcobrunner	„ 28 0	„ 31 0	
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 24 0	„ —	

From OTTO PHUMM, MAYENCE

Braunebeerger	Rs. 15 0	Rs. —	
Liebfraumilch	„ —	„ 21 0	
Berncastaler-Rosenberg	„ 18 0	„ 21 0	
Josefhofer	„ 28 0	„ —	
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	„ 18 0	„ 21 0	
Steinberger	„ 28 0	„ 31 0	
Scharzhofberger	„ 34 0	„ 37 0	
Johannisberger	„ 35 0	„ 38 0	

FRENCH WHITE WINES.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne	Rs. 18 0	—

PORTWINES.
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good old red Port	Rs. 19 0	—
Fine „	„ 22 0	—
Very fine „	„ 27 0	—
Most particular reserved old red Port	„ 38 0	—

CLARETS.
From A. HERMANN AND Co., PARIS.
Per 1 doz. Qts.

St. Julien Claret	Rs. 11	...

From MESSRS H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDMAUX.

Medoc	„ 10 8		
Chateau de Fraude	„ 13 0	Rs. 15 0	
St. Julien Medoc	„ 14 0		
Les Canons	„ 16 0	„ 18 0	
Chateau Grand Lebrun	„ 19 0		
Chateau Leoville	„ 19 0		
Chateau Li Roc St. Estephe	„ 21 0		
Chateau Lamisa	„ 23 0		
Chateau Manvesin	„ 27 0		

From MUNZER & SPANN.

	Qts.	Pts.
St. Estephe	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Haut Canon	„ 15 0	„ 17 0
Margaux Medoc	„ 17 0	„ 19 0
Chateau Larose	„ 22 0	„ —

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 23 0
Cru de Barrere	„ 15 0	„ —

CLARETS.—Continued.
From J. ROEMER & SOHN—WIEN.

Hungarian Claret	Rs. 12 0	—
Chateau Romer	„ 16 0	—

From FRANZ SCARVASZY.

Carlovitz	„ 12 0	„ 14 0

BRANDY

	Per 1 doz. qts.
Gold labels, Gold capsules	Rs. 20 0
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	„ 21 0
Cognac, Fine Chamaagne { M. & } Red Bare { Saann }	„ 24 0
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules	„ 29 0
Charles Lorvoire very old Brandy***	„ 34 0

BURGUNDY.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Volney	Rs. 21 0
Chambertin	„ 26 0

WHISKEY.

	Per 1 doz. qts.
Ben Cruachan's Blend of Finest old Scotch Whiskey	Rs. 20 0
Thistle Blend Whisky ***	„ 24 0

BEER.

	Per doz. qts.	Per 2 doz. pts.
St. Pauli Beer	Rs. 6 4	„ 0 4
Mainzer Export Beer	„ 5 8	„ —
Hamburger Export Beer	„ 9 4	„ —
Pilsener Beer	„ 5 12	„ 3 12
Flower & Son's Ale	„ 4 12	„ 3 0
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	„ 5 12	„ —

SUNDRIES.

Maraschino a case of 25 Pints	Rs. 25 0	„ —
Vin Marasque „ 24 Bottles	„ 40 0	„ —

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Finest Kummuel	Rs. 22 0	Rs. —
Do. Vermouth Superior	„ 19 0	„ —
Do. do Finest	„ 22 0	„ —
Swiss condensed milk in bottles	„ 4 0	„ —
Do. do do tins	„ 5 —	„ —
Do. Cheese in tins from lbs. 12-20	Rs. 0 11	

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

	Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest per 1 lb. tin	0 10
Danish Butter per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Hams, Danish, finest smoked per lb.	0 11

From L. GRABLER and HARTWIG GATWA.

	Large tin.	small tin.
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages)	Rs. 1 8	Rs. —
Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausage)	„ 1 6	„ —
Asparagus	„ 2 8	„ —
Red Pickled Cabbage Sanerkraut	„ 1 4	„ 0 —
Cellery	„ 0 14	„ —
White Cabbage in Butter	„ 0 15	„ 0 10
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages)	„ 1 6	„ —
White Pickled Cabbage in Wine	„ 1 4	„ —
Red do. do.	„ 1 2	„ 0 12

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs 1 8
Cellery	„ —	„ 0 12
French Beans	„ —	„ 0 9
Young Oat Beans	„ —	„ 0 9
Smoked Sausages	„ —	„ 1 8
Small Sausages	„ —	„ 1 6
Red Pickled Cabbage in Wine	„ —	„ 1 0
Pease for Soup	„ —	„ 1 12

TERMS.
Net cash, no discount.
No order for less than a case of wines (provisions excepted) &c., will be executed.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts after three months.

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MAP OF CHINA AND SEAT OF WAR IN THE FAR EAST.

Size, 36 inches × 30 inches.
Mounted on Cloth and Rollers.
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To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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Finest lever escapement, fitted with compensation balance, guaranteed to keep accurate time in any climate.

No. 1. Chronograph, only. In stout German silver crystal face, case, keyless, three actions, medium size... ... ...Rs. 35
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No. 4. The same in hunting case ... ... „ 135
Gold Highest Quality ... ... Rs. 400 to „ 800

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PILLS cure *Sick Headache* and the most obstinate NEURALGIAS against which all other treatments have been ineffectual.

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(Medal of the Montyon Prize)

SALICYLATE OF SODA SOLUTION is the best remedy for curing *Rheumatism* and *articular pains.*

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CAPSULES AND INJECTION prepared by Clin et Co. of Paris, have been used for over twenty years with great success by the physicians of London, Paris and New-York.

MATHEY-CAYLUS' Capsules and Injection have been found superior to all others for the prompt cure of all discharges recent or of long standing.

CLIN ET CO., PHARMACISTS, PARIS.

The products of CLIN et Co., purveyors to the Hospitals of Paris, may be had of all Chemists and Druggists.

GOLD MEDAL
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION 1884.

CHASSAING'S WINE
WITH
PEPSINE AND DIASTASE
IT HAS ALMOST AGREEABLE FLAVOUR, AND CONTAINS THE TWO NATURAL AND INDISPENSABLE AGENTS TO INSURE GOOD DIGESTION.

It will be found most beneficial in cases of Indigestion, Vomiting, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Consumption, Gastralgia, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Constipation.

FALIERES' PHOSPHATINE.

This food, which is very agreeable to the taste, i invaluable for the numerous cases in which the phosphate of lime is indicated, particularly in pregnant and nursing women, in children particularly after weaning, in old people and in convalescents.

FALIERES' SYRUP
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Prescribed with the greatest success for the cure of nervous maladies, headaches, sleeplessness, epilepsy, neurosis.
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine.

FALIERES' GRANULATED
Bromide of Potassium
Is employed against the same affections.

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And at all Pharmacies.

GOUT RHEUMATISM
Cured by the Use of Doctor Laville's Liquor and Pills.

Approved by Doctor OSSIAN HENRY, analytical chemist of the Academie de Medecine, of Paris.
"The liquor to be Used in Acute State of Gout or "Rheumatism.
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"The liquor must be taken during the most acute fits.
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"All who suffer from gout or rheumatism should "read Doctor Laville's treatise.
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LAROCHE'S QUININE WINE.—The vinous elixir, the most powerful and valuable of the preparations of quinine.—Strengthening, restorative and anti-febrile.

LAROCHE'S QUININE WINE.—Used with great success for weakness, general debility, loss of appetite, changes of life, nervousness, seasonable and paludal fevers, exhaustion, etc.

LAROCHE'S FERRUGINOUS QUININE WINE.—Also prepared with iron for anæmia, dyspepsia, chlorosis, scrofulous affections, etc.

LAROCHE'S FERRUGINOUS QUININE WINE.—Purifies the blood.

Paris, 22, rue Drouot.—London, Newbery et Co.
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ARE A SAFE AND RADICAL CURE FOR CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, SKIN DISEASES OF THE MOST OBSTINATE KIND, HERPES OR TETTERS, SCROFULA, ULCERS AND VITIATED BLOOD, also the various symptoms produced by other diseases of long standing or recent infection and which may have resisted all other treatment.

These COMFITS contain exactly all the active principles of Dr. GIBERT's only genuine Depurative Iodurated Syrup. By reason of their small volume they are of an extremely easy and agreeable use.

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AGAINST Aphthous ulcerations, Scurvy, Quinsy, Hoarseness.
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GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY, WITHOUT SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.

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The FACULTY pronounce it the "most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for *Breakfast, Luncheon*, or *Supper*;" and invaluable for Invalids and Young Children. Being absolutely "all Cocoa," with the excess of fat extracted, is four times the strength of preparations thickened yet weakened with arrowroot, starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixtures, a teaspoonful to a breakfast cup costing less than one halfpenny.

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FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.
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Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

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A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE
LUBRICANT
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For Cylinders, Valves, Shaftings, Bearings, &c.,
LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.
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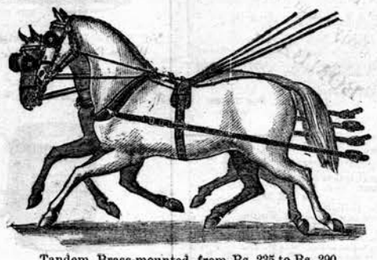

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SINGLE HARNESS Brass-mounted, our own make, well known for its durability, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 145.
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"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."
PURE, MILD and MELLOW.
DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.
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CASTLE ENGINE WORKS,
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MANUFACTURER OF
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FIRST ESTABLISHED 1825.
NEAVE'S FOOD
FOR
INFANTS, THE AGED & INVALIDS
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST FARINACEOUS FOOD.
LANCET.—"Carefully prepared and highly nutritious."
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—"Well adapted for Children, Aged People, and Invalids."
HEALTH AND CHILDHOOD PROMOTES ROBUST NEAVE'S FARINACEOUS INFANTS AND INVALIDS FOOD
TRADE MARK.
IN ONE-POUND 1/- CANISTERS SOLD EVERYWHERE.
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"CARLTON" WHISKEY.
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD
GOLD MEDAL,
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.
CARLTON RICHD. MATHEWS & Co's TRADE MARK WHISKEY
For Prices apply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.
Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., London.

THE "CARLYLE" DYNAMO ELECTRIC MACHINE,
FOR ALL ELECTRO-METALLURGICAL PROCESSES.

Silver Plating Plants.
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Electro Coppering Plants
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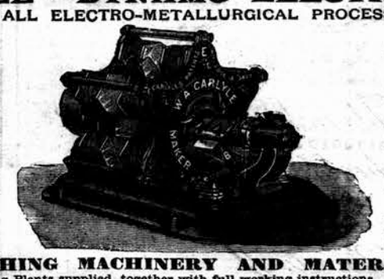

Cyanide of Potassium.
Nickel Salts.
Nickel Anodes.
Rouge.
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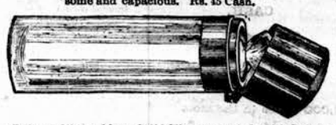

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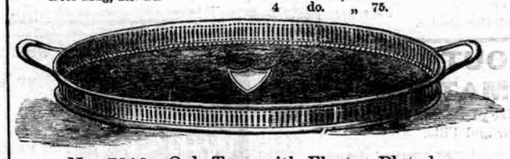

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